The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,964.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance .. Rupees Fifty.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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Ten Lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantyne, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	June 6	Leave Madras.....	June 19
„ Carwar.....	8	„ Coconada.....	21
„ Narrakel.....	10	„ Viragapatam.....	22
„ Alleppy.....	11	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin.....	12	„ Gopalpore.....	23
„ Colombo	13	„ False Point.....	24
„ Galle.....	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
„ Negapatam	17		

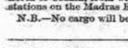
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEREAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

Leaves BOMBAY..	June 10	Leave BUSSORAH	June 30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Guadur.....	15	„ Fao	30
			July.
„ Muscat.....	17	„ Bushire	1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga	6
„ Linga	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	23	„ Muscat.....	9
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	11
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 18, 1, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,334 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive third-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30	
Ditto Brindisi	£40	
Ditto Trieste and Venice..	£45	
2nd Ditto ditto	£28	

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure every general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said.....	36	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	29	12
Naples.....	47	30	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Land-bookings Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engine-tearing plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powders.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Jaw Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhowanysunkar Rumsor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sadanund Gumput Bhundaree.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. Menesse and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, or sort, containing 4 Wheels, and called or known by the name of Massick, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, wells and trees standing thereon, situate and being in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 963, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Mahim Wood to Bandora, on or towards the west by private passage or gully, towards the north partly by passage and gully and partly by the oart of Mottechund Harrichund, and on or towards the south by the oart of Rustomjee Manockjee.

The original title-deed and plan of the Massick Oart, with the conditions of sale and agreement, are to be seen at the undersigned.

Hummum Street, 3rd June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

10 Bales, 1,000 Pieces of Grey T Cloth, 7 lbs.

2 Cases Prints.

At 1 P.M.

A Handsome Cab with powerful Bay Horse and set of English Plated Mounted Harness.

A pair of Handsome Fast-trotting Grey Carriage Horses.

A fine Bay Arab Charger, carries a Lady well.

A Grey Arab Horse goes in saddle and harness and carries a Lady.

A set of English-made brass mounted double Harness (second-hand) in capital condition.

A English-built four-seated Open-carriage with a pair of fast-trotting Bay Arab Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

Neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., such as Blackwood half-backed Couches, Camp Cots, a Child's Cot with mattrass and curtain, Dressing and Washing Tables with furniture, Teapoys, Toilet and Portable Glasses, Chairs, handsome blue and gold Dinner and Breakfast Services, Jugs, Cheese Stand with cover, plated Candlesticks with shades, Argand Lamps, a set of handsome black Tin Dish Covers containing 4 Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT or EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Size Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, constant time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class.....£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS, 73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the Wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In boxes, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, OLD ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, AND 8, HORNBY ROW, FORT, RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 5TH JUNE, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Hon. Secretaries.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL:—It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on THURSDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the TWENTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 12 LAC LOAN, with interest; and also the sum of Rupees 14,000, being the TWENTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd June 1871.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts.....	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool.....	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indiaf Shirt.....	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts ...	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits.....	20 0
BADHAM'S.	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	25 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1¾ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 18, 19, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills), Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed Braid, at Rs 8, 9, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Prints, READY MADE, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-BODICE AND WAISTBANDS.

Ladies' Chimeses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eginton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Fall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
26th April 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, BOMBAY and POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY and POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

				Rs. a.
Currie's Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	12 6
Do. Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	8 0
Prinsep's Indian Criminal Procedure	...	...	...	18 12
Norton's Leading Cases in Hindu. Part I	...	...	...	21 0
Wharton's Law Lexicon..	...	...	...	25 0
Broom's Selection of Legal Maxims	...	...	...	20 0
Best's Law of Evidence...	...	...	...	17 8
Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence.				8 0
Strange's Hindu Law ...	...	...	...	12 8
Grady's do do ...	...	...	...	7 8
Lord St. Leonard's Handy-book of Property Law				4 12
Every Man's own Lawyer	...	...	...	4 4
Lewis's Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	4 12
Cabi et Lawyer...	...	...	...	4 12

Bombay, 21st May 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

IN AID OF THE

PERSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Members of the above Company, by general desire of the Zoroastrian Community, WILL APPEAR in their very popular Play of

BEZUN AND MUNIZEH,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 3RD JUNE, at their NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,

When the Talented Author of this Play has very kindly consented to appear as "BEZUN" once more.

The whole of the PROFITS will be PAID over to the PERSIAN FAMINE FUND,

and the Public are invited to respond to this call in aid of THE FAMISHED POOR.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Prices of Admission at the usual low rates.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Shorwull, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engin'er, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) —NOTICE—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF THE AMBLI ROAD AND SANUND STATIONS UPON THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after JUNE 5TH a general ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place.

The Down Mail will leave the Marine Lines Station at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-20, MULAD 8-35 P.M., BROACH 5-26, BARODA 7-30, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 10-15 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave AHMEDABAD at 7-45 A.M., BARODA 10-45, BROACH 12-47 P.M., SURAT 3-0, and arrive at Grant Road at 10-30, and Marine Lines at 10-50 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7-30 A.M., Grant Road 7-55, and arrive at SURAT at 8-7 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave SURAT at 7-0 A.M., BROACH 9-45, BARODA 1-0, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 5-30 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave AHMEDABAD at 8-25 A.M., BARODA 12-52 P.M., BROACH 3-5, and arrive at SURAT at 6-50 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave SURAT at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 6-50, and at Marine Lines at 7-15 P.M.

A Local Train will leave VERAUR at 7 A.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations, and Marine Lines at 6-10 P.M. for VERAUR and intermediate Stations.

The Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora and Andaree will be slightly altered.

For further particulars of alterations at intermediate Stations see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

The Ambli Road and Sanund Stations upon the Kattiawar Extension are now opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and Trains leave Ahmedabad daily at 8 A.M. for Saburmuttee, Ambli, Road and Sanund, and return from Sanund at 4-30 P.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

ABBOTT ON SHIPPING and PARK ON MARINE INSURANCE, (in 1 Vol. 8vo.) edited by GEORGE ATKINSON, S.L., B.A., Oxon, Fellow of the University of Bombay, &c., &c.

This work is ably edited.—"Law Times."

It is a library of Marine Law.—"Manchester Courier."

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has conferred a boon on all persons

Note.—Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. also supply his SHERIFF LAW (5th Edition), INTERNATIONAL LAW, PAPINIAN, THE WORTHIES of WESTMORELAND, &c.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER and RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Build'ngs, 1st April 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.

(Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a great fall in all kinds of Spinning shares: they closed dull and declining. Land shares remained firm. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rupees per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	100
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New ...	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay ...	632½
15,000	500	100	Do.	Ditto of Madras ...	190
2,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto ...	1,380
37,500	250	all	4 p.ct.	Oriental Mercantile Bk.	
				Of I. L. & China ...	250 pr
				Chong. & Shanghai Bank.	380 nl.
43,000	270	all	10 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
40,000	200	all	all	National Bank of India.	104
37,020	250	125	all	Oriental Bank ...	300
16,000	250	all	do.		

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,500	all	7p.	Colaba Land Co. ...	1,705
5,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land ...	970
4,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning ...	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	245
...	£20	£19.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares ...	126
...	£20	£3	do.	Do. ...	
...	£100	£96.5.0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	£9.15.3	do.	Do. New Shares ...	708

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	30	Albert Mills Co ...	1,500
500	2,500	all	30	Alliance Spinning ...	2,640
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay ...	5,000
900	1,000	all	45	Bombay United ...	935
1600	150	150	...	Bunch Mills ...	220
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,750
700	2,000	all	75	p.c. Great Eastern ...	2,600
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.s. Manockji Petit's ...	1,450
800	2,500	all	350	p.s. Oriental ...	2,650
900	2,500	2,400	...	Royal ...	2,200

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,300	225	p.s. Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,150
200	2,500	1,250	250	Albert Co. Kurrachee	
250	2,500	850	Nil.	Abercrombie Press Co ...	445
100	12,000	11,000	etc.	Apollo Press Co ...	7,400
200	2,000	1l	265	Bombay Press Co. ...	2,625
200	...	all	90	Do. New ...	600
300	1,875	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co ...	5,000
350	2,500	all	...	East India Press Co ...	3,500
150	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co...	10,750
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowsji Press ...	1,040
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co ...	2,500
700	5,000	1,462	75	p.s. Imperial Press Co ...	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100	p.s. Kurrachee Press Co...	1,200
2,000	400	350	35	p.s. Moffus. Press & G. Co...	510
150	2,500	all	300	Prince of Wales Press ...	2,450
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras...	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co ...	1,000
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company ...	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75	p.s. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	800
50,000	50	all	4½	p.c. Bombay Gas Company...	55
1,000	50	all	5	p.c. Mechanics F'd'g's Co ...	54
300	2,000	300	21	p.s. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	170
2,000	500	all	40	p.s. Treacher & Co...	440
3,000	250	all	6	p.s. Viegas Patent Slip Co...	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ...	20
50	19		Do. China ...	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ...	1
...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank ...	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. ... 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London ...	At sight ...	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank's ...	6 months'sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do...	1s. 11¼d.
Do Documents.	6 Do. do...	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100 8/16.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	100 Par
Do. ...	60 days' sight ...	99¾
Madras ...	At sight ...	100¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight.	100
China ...	60 Do. do ...	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs.	10-14
Bank of England Notes ...	,,	10-15
Carolas ...	,,	290
Mexican Dollars ...	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces ...	,,	203
Bar Silver ...	,,	111
Gold Leaf ...	,,	16-14
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	,,	17-2
Australian Gold ...	,,	17

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ...	114
Five per cent ...	106½
Four per cent ...	
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67...	103
15 years' Debenture Loans ...	108½
10 years' do. do. ...	106
8 years' do. do. ...	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan. House Rate...	115
Do. Do. Market Rate...	115

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Hooper, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

Payne, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 30.)

Mr. J. B. Pennington, Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, two months' furlough, on or after the 1st June next.

Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, three months' privilege leave.

Mr J. O'Shaughnessy, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, leave for one month, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. C. H. Sharley, Tahsildar of Guntoor, Kistna District, to act as Treasury Deputy Collector, Nellore, during the absence of A. Narayana Row on leave, or until further orders. This appointment is in substitution of that dated 16th instant.

Surgeon-Major W. J. vanSomeren, Municipal Commissioner, 1st Division, to be an Official Visitor of the Lock Hospitals at Madras, in the room of Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, proceeded to Burmah.

Mr. Matthew Richard Weld, acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, to act also as Superintendent of the Jail at that station during the absence of Captain Macdougall on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Surgeon Charles Abdy Andrews to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Chingleput, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Clementson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Henry Garstin, Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, to be a lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Cuddalore.

Mr. J. R. Thomas, B. A., Head Master of the Cannanore Normal School, has passed the prescribed educational test in Malayalam.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Lieutenant W. R. Purchas, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, for employment as an Assistant Engineer in that Province.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Captain J. C. Gunning, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class—during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major R. Q. Mainwaring, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant S. L. Hunt, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Mayer is re-admitted on the Establishment from the 24th April 1871, the date of his arrival at Madras, subject to his having been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State, beyond the period specified in G. O. G. 10th May 1870, No. 146, and to his producing the usual permission to return to duty on the expiration of such further leave.

The leave to sea granted in G. O. G. 8th November 1870, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. West, of the Staff Corps, is commuted to leave in India.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Wyndham Hughes Hallett, Royal Artillery, Acting Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, is admitted to the Staff Corps subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant Surgeon T. C. H. Spencer, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, for temporary employment as Civil Surgeon.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 22nd May 1871.

The following removal and appointment is ordered:—

Major A. Gahagan, Staff Corps, from general duty, Dorundah, to officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 14th N. I., from date of Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr assuming Officiating Command on departure of Colonel Mainwaring.

The following posting is ordered:—

Acting Deputy Inspector General W. Williamson to officiate in Nagpore Force.

Ensign G. Bromhead, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, on sick leave at Madras, having been reported fit to return to duty is ordered to rejoin the Depot at Wellington.

Leave of absence:—

Cavalry.—Brevet-Colonel C. S. Bivar, doing general duty at Secunderabad, for six months, from 25th May 1871, or date of departure—Neilgherries, and Shevaroys, private affairs.

26th Foot.—Captain C. T. Caldecott, from 23rd June to 23rd September 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Cavalry General List—Captain A. R. Kenney, Acting Interpreter, 16th Lancers, for 15 days in extension of privilege leave from 22nd May 1871—Neilgherries, private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 31.)

Mr. Velters Berkley, Sub-Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Agra, leave on medical certificate to the 15th November, 1871, in extension of the leave granted him under Notification dated 12th April last.

Mr. Henry Vansittart, Civil and Sessions Judge, Bareilly two months' privilege leave, with effect from 6th July next.

Mr. William Arthur Howe, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bulleeah Sub-Division in the District of Ghazeepore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th May 1871.

Mr. Elliot Colvin, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June next.

Mr. Francis Otwy Mayne, C.B., Commissioner of Allahabad, to officiate as Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Henry Steward Reid, or until further orders, with effect from the 13th April 1871.

Mr. William Kaye, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. Elliot Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. David Thomas Roberts, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, is posted to Bulleeah Sub-Division in the district of Ghazeepore during the absence on leave of Mr. Howe, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JUNE.

London...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases ...	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds ...	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 3s. 0d.	
	Seeds ...	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre...	Cotton ...	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee ...		
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2,10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium ...	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...	Sail ...	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 16, and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Phlox (s) ...	Beker ...	Goa, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	J. L. Hall ...	Smith ...	Batavia.
	Cromwell ...	Robinson ...	Calcutta.
	Hydrabad ...	Holmswood ...	London via Havre.

The following vessels cleared their Inwards Outfalls:—
Brig Louisa Fletcher, Petersen, to Liverpool.
Ship Asia, Nelson, to Calcutta.
Ship East, Callander, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May		
30	British Viceroy ...	Butchard ... Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	Galatea ...	Wherland ... Liverpool, Feb. 26.
	Bolton Abbey ...	Leech ... Liverpool, Feb. 27.
	Hengist ...	Brown ... Liverpool, Feb. 16.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 900 iron rod, &c., C Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde (s), 55 cases sherry, Byculla Club; 27 cases clocks, Rosselet & Co.

Prince Oscar, 25 cases yellow metal sheet and 33 cases yellow metal sheathing, New Bank of Bombay.

Lord Canning, 35 kegs salt and 1 case tartaric acid, W Cooper.

Haddon Hall, 100 casks beer, G Rustomjee; 8,092 bars iron, &c., W Nicol & Co; 7 cases oilmanstores, G H Ameeroodin.

Conflict, 2 cases lantern, 1 case haberdashery and 1 case paper, The L A & A Co; 12 cases hams, 6 cases cheese and 1 case medicine, C Dadabhoy; 8 casks pumicestone and 1 case rubber sheets, H Allibhoy.

FROM BOSTON.

Cromwell, 18 pieces planks, D Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 6 bales cotton, H Heerjeevundass; 311 bundles galls, G Somjee; 319 chests tea, E F Momed; 38 bales cotton, S Gopenath.

Orissamme, 83 bales cotton, D G Hoosen; 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Morning Light, 500 bundles galls, P Jeswerar; 27 bales cotton, H Govindram; 140 bales cotton, R Calooram.

Compta, 33 bales cotton, H Manuckram; 150 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

British Consul, 500 bales cotton, J Trebhowndass.

Cavour, 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Sternoway, 1,000 bundles galls, S Narrinjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 12 bales hides, H E Jaitaker; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Charles Bal, 2,150 bundles coir yarn, T D wjee.

Timsah (s), 25 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 117 bales cotton, D G Hoosen; 100 bales wool, C Pitamber.

Queen of the Lake, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Baroda (s), 50 bales wool, P Tarsey; 48 bales wool, V Vurria; ½ bale cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 25 bales wool, G H Nanjee; 15 bales wool, C Furdonjee; 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee; 25 bales wool, L Ragaballee; 20 bales wool, E Nooraz.

Ashgrove, 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee,

William Fairburn, 54 bales cotton, H Khaledass.

Evelyn, 827 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Berlin, 595 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 70 bales cotton, A Lalljee.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 200 bales cotton, George S King & Co.

Macedon, 48 bales cotton, J Dyall.

Issabella Kerr, 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

T E Lemon, 127 bales cotton, D Mooljee.

Childers, 433 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 7 bundles hides, K Nanee; 5 cases hearabole, M Megjee; 302 packages coffee, M Jewraz; 6 cases fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy; 1 box shawls, E Moses; 31 cases —, L Datto; 15 bales hides, C Nanjee; 1 case fishmaws, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 2 bales rags, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 3 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

Baroda (s), 300 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 240 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda (s), 2 bags coffee, M & V Pandoorung.

FOR HAVRE.

Tythonus, 150 bags coffee and 115 bags rapeseed, S Tyebjee & Co.

Braun-tone, 350 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 1,035 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 50 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 102 bales cotton, V Vulubdas; 69 bales cotton, H Rampopail; 50 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 110 bundles sharkins, L Rajubally.

Behar (s), 102 pieces E teeth, H Junnall; 2 bales cotton, N Keswjee; 60 bundles sharkins and 12 packages fishmaws, E Hooson; 200 packages cloves, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 50 chests M opium, E J Abram.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
1199	The Royal Family	Feb. 10
1636	Melbourne	Feb. 10
1787	Enoch Train	Feb. 13
1119	Schleswig Bride	Feb. 16
700	Sepia	Feb. 24
702	Joshua	Mar. 2
870	Sydney Eggers	Mar. 4
	Ireland	Mar. 4
970	Whittington	Mar. 11
1304	Mahableshwur	Mar. 11
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1288	Peruvian Congress	Mar. 23
1122	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1263	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

732	Collingwood (s)	Mar. 24

FROM LONDON.

623	Clara	Mar. 15
1174	Milwall	Mar. 1
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
722	Sultana	Apl. 26
915	Whitadeder	Apl. 28
699	Cashmere	May. 15

FROM CALCUTTA.

1391	Canute	Mar. 31
1116	Lord Clyde	Apl. 8
828	Lion	Apl. 8
1249	Arundel	Apl. 18
1391	Canute	Apl. 18
1081	Nile (s)	Apl. 29

FROM CLYDE.

	Alice Wilson	Feb. 15
799	City of Tanjore	Mar. 7
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1324	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1172	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1194	Centurion	Apl. 10
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1066	Landsboro	Feb. 8
1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1091	Nonpareil	Apl. 8

FROM SUNDERLAND.

479	Bride.	Nov. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

579	Alfred the Great	Feb. 9
1193	Perseverance	Apl. 18
1104	Atilla	Apl. 21
744	Inverness	Apl. 21

FROM RANGOON.

847	Fanny	Apl. 8
535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11

FROM MAURITIUS.

727	Luisa	Apl. 18

FROM TYNE.

1181	Lady Rowena	Apl. 18

FROM ST. NAZAIRE.

314	Marie Gabrielle	Apl.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPILLING—June 2nd, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. A. Spilling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENEVER—LAWSON—June 1st, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Paton, Mr. Cornelius Enever, to Glorianna Elizabeth, second daughter of L. Lawson, Esq.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DENHAM—May 29th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. C H Denham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAMFORD—MAY—May 24th, at the German Mission Chapel, Mangalore, by the Reverend H Bergfeldt, Mr. James Bamford, Government Telegraph Department, to Harriett, second daughter of Mr. George May.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—May 29th, Ross Albert Andrews, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 27 years 1 month and 24 days.

GLASS—May 20th, at Calcutta, William Weston Glass, Esq., late of Hookabarah Factory, Moorshedabad, aged 38 years 7 months and 25 days.

HART—May 23rd, at his residence, No. 41, Popham's Broadway, Madras, Mr. Robert Cornelius Hart, aged 65 years.

LEA—May 21st, at Gowhatty, Assam, the infant daughter of Richard Lea, Esq., aged 4 months and 2 days.

TAYLOR—May 29th, at No. 6, Nungumbaukum, Madras, Marian James Margaret, daughter of Lieut. Colonel C. W. Taylor, staff Corps, and his wife, aged one year, three months and nine days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications concerning Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

NOTWITHSTANDING the high authority of Arthur Young, whom Mr. Knight invokes to support the fallacious and mischievous doctrine that the State does good to agriculture by exacting the highest possible rent from the cultivator of the soil, we have the presumption to maintain that the prospect of making large gains is the best incentive a man can have to work hard. Agricultural human nature is much the same as any other kind of human nature; but the popular notion that land has some mysterious properties of its own which except it from all ordinary rules has favoured the acceptance of the paradox that, the less money a farmer is likely to get for his labour, the better will he attend to his farming. Anyone would be laughed at who suggested that the best way to make a shopkeeper industrious is to raise his rent; but, when a similar statement is put forth about a farmer, we are at once called upon to revere it as a great philosophical truth. If there were any truth in the proposition, India agriculture ought to be already by far the best in the world. For, while in most other countries the land has fallen entirely into the hands of great landlords or peasant proprietors, who receive the whole rent of their estates and ought therefore to be careless how the soil is cultivated, in India the cultivators have never been allowed to keep all the produce of their fields, but have been obliged to share it with the State. There is, in this country, in fact, a special burden on the land, which has sometimes been as heavy as Mr. Knight himself could desire; yet, on the whole, it may be doubted if this stimulus to agriculture has produced the desired effect, or if the land has not actually prospered more under the moderate assessments of the English than under the native rulers who occasionally took one-half of the net value of the crops. This result seems to us not only natural, but inevitable. We are persuaded that in very many cases in which low rents and bad pany with one another, the bad husbandry ought to have been laid to the account of some other cause than the lowness of the rent. In Ireland, at all events, insecurity of tenure has always been the main cause of the inferiority of the tillage; and it is hard to believe that, wherever a farmer is sure of his holding, a reduction of rent will not nerve him to increased exertion instead of making him lazy and worthless.

The maxim—the higher the rent, the greater the zeal of the cultivator—is an excellent one for tax-collectors in India; but it may easily be shown to be as absurd in theory as it would be ruinous in practice to the prospects of Indian agriculture. If it were true, then the peasant proprietor, who pays no rent at all, ought to be the most careless farmer in existence. But, though the late war has shown us that peasant proprietors may be bad citizens and patriots, this defect in their moral character must be attributed to the excessive prudence and frugality which the possession of the land has developed in them. No one certainly can accuse the French peasant of want of industry and thrift. The idyllic passage which Mill quotes from Sismondi, in his well-known chapter on "Peasant Proprietors," still fairly describes the economical advantages of the system of dividing the land of any country into small freeholds:—

"Wherever we find peasant proprietors, we also find the comfort, security, confidence in the future, and independence, which assure at once happiness and virtue. The peasant who with his children does all the work of his little inheritance, who pays no rent to any one above him, nor wages to any one below, who regulates his production by his consumption, who eats his own corn, drinks his own wine, is clothed in his own hemp and wool, cares little for the prices of the market; for he has little to sell and little to buy, and is never ruined by revulsions of trade. Instead of fearing for the future, he sees it in the colors of hope; for he employs every moment not required by the labours of the year, on something profitable to the children and to future generations. A few minutes' work suffices him to plant the seed which in a hundred years will be a large tree, to dig the channel which will conduct to him a spring of fresh water, to improve by cares often repeated, but stolen from odd times, all the species of animals and vegetables which surround him. His little patrimony is a true savings bank, always ready to receive all his little gains and utilise all his moments of leisure. The ever acting power of nature returns them a hundred-fold. The peasant has a lively sense of the happiness attached to the condition of a proprietor. Accordingly, he is always eager to buy land at any price. He pays more for it than its value, more perhaps than it will bring him in; but is he not right in estimating highly the advantage of having always an advantageous investment for his labour, without underbidding in the wages market—of being always able to find bread, without the necessity of buying it at a scarcity price?

"The peasant proprietor is of all cultivators the one who gets most from the soil, for he is the one who thinks most of the future, and who has been most instructed by experience. He is also the one who employs the human powers to most advantage, because, dividing his occupations among all the members of his family, he reserves some for every day of the year, so that nobody is ever out of work. Of all cultivators he is the happiest, and at the same time the land nowhere occupies, and feeds amply without becoming exhausted, so many inhabitants as where they are proprietors. Finally, of all cultivators the peasant proprietor is the one who gives most encouragement to commerce and manufactures, because he is the richest."

Mr. Mill himself dwells with delight on what he truly calls "this picture of unwearied assiduity, and what may be called affectionate interest in the land." Now, it is not conceivable that the Bombay ryot, whose position is often spoken of as if it were a little more advantageous than that of a freeholder, can have grown slothful and sensual through the influence of very similar causes to those which have made the peasant proprietors of Europe models of industry and perseverance. In point of fact, we know from the testimony of numerous witnesses that throughout the Presidency the lowness of the assessment has tempted the occupiers to take fresh land into cultivation and to apply increased skill and energy in the cultivation of the soil. Are we, then, to take Mr. Knight's advice, and retrace our steps on the path on which we have already advanced so far? Ought we to look on the policy of fixing low assessments as mere foolishness, and never be satisfied till we have emulated native rulers in extorting heavy rents from the tillers of the ground? Mr. Knight says the £20,000,000 of land revenue already paid to the State is a mere feabite—"not more than one-twentieth of the produce." This estimate is, of course, simple guess-work. What is certain is that, while the direct taxes on land in England only amount to at the outside three millions out of seventy, they amount on land in India to twenty millions out of fifty. The contribution paid by the land in this country is therefore so enormously in excess of what is levied on the same kind of property in any other country that even political economists might be contented with it; and the tendency of our legislation should be to diminish instead of increasing it. We can imagine nothing better calculated to strengthen our rule than the conversion of all the leasehold farms of India into petty freeholds belonging to a class of men who, like the peasant proprietors of France, would have no prejudices in favour of any Government, no political ambition, but whose only dread would be lest a revolution should come to deprive them of their property. Nothing, on the other hand, is more likely to endanger the stability of the English Empire in India, than the growth in the agricultural class, from the seed we are sowing of local cesses and increased land revenue, of irritation and discontent against the Government.

There is one other point in Mr. Knight's letter which demands a word of notice. Whether his talk about tying men up to the triangles was justifiable or not, as regards some of the residents of Soopa, we need not pause to discuss. But we cannot admit the fairness of the distinction he attempts to draw between the farmers of Soopa and his own former clients, the Inamdars. The man who holds a lease of certain ground at a low rental has a perfect right to consider the rest of the produce, after the rental is deducted, as his own absolute property, to be spent by him in any way he likes as freely as if he were sole proprietor of the land. If therefore it be fair to flog any Soopa farmer or Bengal zemindar who lives a life of sensual indulgence, the cat should also be applied to the backs of some of the Inamdars, who are not all, we believe, pure, public-spirited, and self-denying citizens.

THE "Government Gazette" has again appeared without any notification of the appointment of a member of Council to act for Mr. Mansfield. The real reason for this delay we believe to be, that, as whoever gets the acting appointment will probably be confirmed in it, the Government has thought it advisable to consult the Home Government before making any nomination to the vacancy. As regards Mr. Rogers, there is a very unpleasant dispute between that gentleman and Mr. T. C. Hope, of Surat, which has been referred to Government, and must be disposed of before the Revenue Commissioner can possibly be promoted to the place in Council which rumour has assigned to him.

THERE is another appointment of considerable importance which has not yet been filled up—that of Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay. No great harm is done by keeping an empty place in Council during this holiday season; but, as the shipping trade of Bombay takes no holidays, and never a day passes in which the services of the Master Attendant may not be urgently needed, the prolonged delay in appointing a successor to Mr. Pryce cannot be justified. It is rumoured that the intention of Government is to unite the offices of the Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant under the provisions of the Bill which Colonel Kennedy has prepared, and will introduce in the Legislative Council next month, for establishing a new Port Trust. But it will be a long time before this Bill can become law; and, for the sake of the shipping, it seems desirable to appoint an officer to discharge the duties of Master Attendant, pending other arrangements.

A STATEMENT of cotton cultivation in the province of Sind in the year 1870-71, contrasted with the extent in the previous year, shows a net increase of 2,168 acres 25 guntas in native and a decrease of 29 acres 12 guntas in foreign cotton. There was a considerable increase in the Hyderabad collectorate—37,780 acres, against 32,228. In the Thurr and Parkur districts the acreage was 58,584 against 56,445. In the other parts of the province there was a decrease in cultivation, the total figures being, for Kurrachee collectorate 1,489 against 4,573; Shikarpoor collectorate [illegible] against 1,580 against 1,978. The prospects of the season's crop appear from the following figures (the statement is dated Kurrachee, May 2):—Kurrachee collectorate, raw cotton 2,994 maunds, cleaned cotton 937 maunds; Hyderabad collectorate, raw 273,466 maunds, cleaned 85,473; Shikarpoor collectorate, raw 8,879, cleaned 2,314; Frontier, Upper Sind, raw 4,700, cleaned 1,664; Thurr and Parkur Districts, raw 292,090, cleaned 92,629.

MR. E. BRADDON, at present Revenue Secretary in Oudh, has been selected for the appointment of Registrar-General, to introduce the new Registration Act into that province.

A DACCA contemporary announces that Mrs. Winchester's daughter Mary, who was carried off by the Cachar raiders, has been restored to the British authorities. She is said to have been kindly treated during her captivity.

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh has been pleased to impose on every estate in the province a cess at the rate of one and a quarter per cent on its annual value to be levied in two instalments at the rubbee and khureef harvest respectively.

COLONEL MACCULLUM, Deputy Judge Advocate of Bangalore, was appointed to conduct the prosecution at the court-martial that was to be held on Thursday last for the trial of Lieutenant Beresford of the 1-5th Brigade of Royal Artillery on a charge of wilful disobedience of orders.

IT is stated that a plaint, damages Rs. 5,000, has been filed in the High Court, Calcutta, by Mr. O. B. Clarke against a local journal for certain alleged defamatory matter. This Mr. Clarke is, the "Pioneer" presumes, the gentleman who nearly poisoned Bengal with "amorphous" quinine.

THREE Divisions, commanded respectively by Generals McMurdo, Travers, and Fraser-Tytler, will constitute, it is said, the Camp of Instruction at Ghazeeabad. Formed in November, the camp will last for some three months, during which period His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will command for some considerable time in person.

IN re-publishing the letter of "Vindex" headed "The Governor of Bombay and his Calcutta critics," which appeared in our issue of the 25th ult., the Calcutta "Examiner" appends the following note:—

"What would Vindex say if the *Pall Mall's* Calcutta correspondent were not a resident of Bengal at all? Such is the case.—ED. D. EXAM."

THE Madras Commander-in-Chief has made

THE LOSS OF THE JOHN AND MARY.

From John Kirk, Esq., Acting Political Agent & H.M.'s Consul; to W. Waddenhuss, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department—dated Zanzibar, 26th January.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of my despatch No. 14—41 of 26th instant, addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reporting the loss of the barque John and Mary, and the steps taken by the master at this port to do the best for those concerned.

Captain Geary, the owner and late master, being, as I understand, now in Bombay, I would suggest that the information therein contained may be brought to his knowledge.

To the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, London—dated Zanzibar, 26th January.

My Lord,—I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant the barque John and Mary, of Hongkong, reached this port in a damaged condition.

The master at once reported himself, and stated that he encountered near the Keeling Islands a hurricane that completely disabled his ship and damaged much of the cargo, forcing him to throw overboard a portion for the safety of the ship.

I have enquired into the circumstances, and am satisfied of the truth of the statements.

The damage to the vessel being obviously serious, I, at the request of the captain, named proper surveyors—namely, Captain Fraser, late of the Indian Navy, and Mr. G. S. Hirtzel, Navigating Lieutenant of H. M. S. Nymphe—to report on the actual state of the ship, and the best course to be followed in the interests of those concerned, and on their report, that the damages were not only very considerable, but of such a nature as not to be repaired here, the master, acting as agent for those interested, has sold the vessel, obtaining for her a price considerably over the real value.

The crew being lascars have been discharged in town. They will soon find employment in native ships. The only European on my hand is the second mate, but I hope to dispose of him without expense to Government.

I enclose for transmission to the authorities the register of this vessel.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Trinity Sunday, 4th June.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 135.

4-45 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 154, 137, and 222.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135 and 281.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 134, 149, and 279.

The offertories to be devoted to the choir.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

Choral Evensong on Saturday, June 3rd, at 5-30 P.M. Hymns 136, 137.

The Dedication Festival will be observed on Trinity Sunday, June 4th, 1871.

7 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty), and 243 (Blessed city.)

8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 132 (All hail, Adored Trinity), and 134 (O God of life.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 244, (Christ is made the sure foundation), 137, (Three in One and One in Three), 133 (Blest Trinity, from mortal sight), and Dr. Faber's "O Paradise."

The collections will be devoted to church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Litany, with Sermon. Hymns 154, and 135.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 145, and 277.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort. [Church of Scotland.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Harbour.

There will be Divine Service on board H.M.S. Lord Elphinstone at 11 A.M.

THE PARSEES IN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I regretted the other day to find a very careless effusion of a Parsee writer published in your esteemed journal, because such of your readers as were not in a position to form an accurate opinion about the exterior and interior merits of the Parsees were likely to form an unfavourable impression about them to an extent quite unjustifiable. I disclaim all disposition for falsely flattering the community to which I belong; but even an outsider who knows the Parsees well will unhesitatingly agree with me that, like any other good people in the world, the Parsees as a body have always evinced the high quality of sympathizing in the afflictions of others, much more in the afflictions of their caste brethren; the only thing required is, the subject of distress must be properly brought to bear upon their minds. Now this is the very thing neglected in the case of their unfortunate brothers in Persia. Even had every means been adopted to enlighten the Parsees in India with every important particular connected with the famine from which the Persian Parsees are suffering, it would have taken some time before the popular feeling had worked up to a stage resulting in a practical movement. As yet we have had very little better than vague information about the real nature and extent of the suffering. But already a few of the leading Parsee gentlemen and ladies have sent munificent sums, along with numerous smaller ones from the classes below them, which will I trust afford relief to some appreciable extent. It is hoped that the meeting which is to be held at the Albless Baug next Saturday will place before us all convincing particulars on the subject, so that no time may now be lost in organizing such measures of relief as may be really needed. It is also hoped that now that active attention has been drawn to that remote remnant, the question of their whole existence as they drag it on in Persia will, with every warmth of feeling and energy, be soon taken into consideration. The Parsees are now held to be one of the most important and interesting sects of the world; but their number is so exceedingly limited that they must give up all hopes in the long run to become a permanently growing community, unless some unforeseen and exceptional circumstances turn out. With this fatal disqualification always staring at them, should they still not notice the fact that thousands of their brethren are slowly degenerating and wasting themselves under an unsympathising and degrading domination? It must of course be stated to their great credit that during the last ten years the Indian Parsees have spent lakhs of rupees in meeting the exactions and purchasing the favour of the Persian ruler; but all this money has not been spent for the best and the most essential purposes. Some regular and determinate action must now be taken to have all our brethren removed from Persia to this country, at least all such as are fit objects of removal. With all the degeneracy that has told on them for years, the ancient, pure, and high blood is still left in them; and with them here we can count upon a most noble addition to our race. The translation of the whole number at any one time is certainly impracticable; but when is the work to be earnestly begun? Let the greatest of us take the matter to heart and honestly invite all co-operation. Men, women, and children, all will be of use to us in our housework, after deducting such of them as may be destined for other occupations. The want of male servants and female servants is increasing day after day, and to what amount of imposition and baseness we are subjected by these classes, which have become so odious, every Parsee employer knows to his cost. Let some large number of needy Persians be sent for and permitted to place themselves in active competition with these classes as soon as they become fit for it, and our annoyance and anxieties as regards them will commence ceasing. Not for these domestic purposes simply, but for all higher purposes as well, all those who are suffering in Persia should be sent for. If nothing is done to render gradually the Persian Parsees a powerful aid to us in all our pursuits, they must be virtually little less than dead in our estimation. And the sin comprised in this must wholly be ours, whatever be the reasons assigned for it. We have done nothing to stimulate our very tardy growth, either by conversions based on some such practicable principles as those followed by the Roman Catholics, or by any other efforts. To seek the propagation of one's own race is to every race one of the highest missions, as to which it is a pity so enterprising a community as the Parsees should be so singularly deficient. But I am unable here to be more precise and deliver myself fully on the subject, so will rest content with this hasty sketch of what I have been some days thinking, hoping that the Guzerati papers will thoroughly discuss my suggestion.

Trusting you will oblige me and my fellow-brethren by inserting this in your valuable journal, I remain, yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

Bombay, 2nd June.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

An advertisement in another column, we notice, announces the re-opening after the holidays of the Scottish Education Society's High Schools on Monday (5th inst.) at 10 o'clock. This society has a High School at Byculla under Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, who also have a flourishing boarding school under the patronage of the society. The Byculla School closed with 114 pupils. The society has also a High School at No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, under Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, which closed with 98 pupils. These numbers, adding the 29 pupils attending the apprentice class which has been recently started by the society, give a total of 241 pupils attending these schools, a number which speaks well for the efficiency of the teaching staff and the confidence of the public.

CHANDERNAGORE.

There was a scene of some interest and rather novel character at the French Settlement of Chandernagore on Saturday evening last. From brief notices that have recently appeared in the Home and Indian newspapers, it was known that elections were shortly to take place in the various French territories for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to represent those territories in the General Senate at Paris. There has consequently been no small stir in these places for about the last two months. Six or eight gentlemen were named as candidates for the honour—their claims resting upon their position and experience in the East. Amongst these names the most prominent was that of Mr. Alfred Courjon, of Chandernagore, whom his fellow-countrymen in India were anxious to secure as their Representative at Paris. He, however, declined the honour, the management of his estates in India requiring his time and attention here. The French and other inhabitants of Chandernagore entitled to vote met on Saturday evening at Mr. Courjon's grounds, when they were addressed by him in favour of the claims of Mr. J. Amalric, of Pondicherry, to be their representative. About three thousand people were present, and it was resolved that polling booths should be opened in various parts of the town. The result was the election of Mr. Amalric by a majority of 906 votes. The scene in Mr. Courjon's grounds, which were illuminated for the occasion, is described as very animated and brilliant. The French Government which immediately succeeded that of the late Empire, appears to have been more alive to French interests in the East than its predecessor. Our own Government might take the hint, and allow Englishmen in India to return some Delegates of Parliament to represent English interests in the East. But that would shock some Conservative nerves at home, and would take away the privilege we now possess of being meddled with and muddled by a Secretary of State.—*Englishman*, May 31.

BURMAH.

(*Indian Daily News*, May 31.)

The latest eccentricity, according to the Rangoon papers, on the part of the King of Burmah, is his issuing orders for the collection of a capitation tax on every man, woman, and child in his dominions, at the rate of Re. 1 per head per mensem. This, if attempted to be collected, as we are assured it will be, will cause an enormous amount of misery, and will send many of the King's subjects over to the British side. A well-known Moulmein merchant has just returned from his second visit to the Siamese town of Zimmay; his first was undertaken in 1852. The population now is estimated at 7,000, where 18 years ago it averaged between 25 and 30,000. So much for the desolating strife that has been carried on between the Red Karens and the Shans, and for the policy of our Government in ceasing to carry on friendly intercourse with the wild tribes on our frontier. Matters look more hopeful now, for it is said that peaceful relations are again being carried on between the rival chiefs. The visit of a Government officer, Captain Lowndes, to the Chief of Zimmay, should tend to facilitate a settlement of disputes, and it is to be hoped that that officer will bring back much valuable information regarding the trade route to China *via* Zimmay. We see that some of our contemporaries in Rangoon criticise each other as freely as is now the fashion in Western India. The *Rangoon Gazette* finishes an article on the *Rangoon Times* with the following interesting paragraph:—"'Unlimited Butter' was the *Times*' programme for General Fytche when present. Unlimited abuse is now his portion when absent. It may be politic, it may be true, but we regret in the cause of toleration that our 'Daily Thunderer' did not find some more General Fytche's failings before."

The ship Sparkle, of Glasgow, Captain Calder, bound from Singapore to Amherst for orders.

SECUNDERA BAD.

(*Madras Athenæum*, May 31.)

Our latest news from Secunderabad is that the 18th Hussars moved their camp again on Sunday as the disease was still among them. Since the outbreak on the 25th up to six o'clock on the 26th there had been 46 admissions into hospital and 13 deaths, so that the disease is not of a very virulent type. In the 24th N. I. there has been one case of cholera, but the other troops were free from it. The heat has been excessive during the past week, and has been felt all the more as the weather had been cool to the 23rd instant. Rumours are, of course, afloat, regarding the spread of the disease for fears father more thoughts than do wishes. Among the natives in the bazaar many have been attcked and about 20 died. Our correspondent tells us that the system of carrying on intercourse with the 18th Hussars is unique and, in the words of Bengal blue books, deserving of the highest commendation. All this is arranged either under the direction or with the sanction of the senior medical officer of the British service at Secunderabad. All supplies are sent out by the carts of the 5-23d Brigade R. A. accompanied by a certain number of Artillerymen. These are changed every day, and thus every facility is given for importing the disease among the Artillerymen. Our correspondent remarking on this says, "Verily we live and learn. There can be no doubt but that the selection of officers—of the British service as P. M. O's in this country should be from those who have served a good portion of their time in the subordinate capacity in India. The experience obtained on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies is not of much use here, more especially when it is accompanied by old age. A liberal Government should provide handsomely for the doctors who have served them for years and allow them to indulge in their vagaries in Pall Mall, when in their old age, and not give them a place in India with responsibilities for which they are unequal and which brings down a storm of disapprobation upon them. On the morning of Sunday the latest report was that eight more of the Hussars had succumbed to this dreadful disease. A sepoy of the 24th N. I. was attacked with cholera whilst on guard over some Commissariat stores at Trimulgherry close to the hospital of the Royal Artillery. Truly there must be great mismanagement when the native soldiery are allowed to bring the disease into the midst of the European force." Since the Hussars have gone out they have had nineteen cases and six deaths. Two deaths occurred among men left behind, making eight.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, MADRAS.

(*Madras Athenæum*, May 31.)

An extraordinary meeting of Knights Templar was convened on Monday evening at Freemason's Hall, Vepery. The business of the evening was commenced by installing companion Sir Knight John Miller as Commander of the Encampment of Observance attached to Lodge Perfect Unanimity. The ceremony of installation was conducted by E. Commander Sir Knight Wm. Scharlieb.

Sir Knight Miller was conducted to the altar, and having according to the prescribed form undertaken to discharge the duties of his office, and to maintain the laws, rites, and ceremonies of the order according to the statutes and regulations of the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales, he was led to the foot of the throne where the ceremonies restricted to the rank of Commander were duly performed, and he was invested with the insignia of his office, and placed upon the throne of the encampment. The Knights then formed in procession and marched and saluted their Commander.

The installing Commander then proceeded to open the Provincial Grand Conclave for the purpose of installing V. E. Sir Knight Arthur Macdonald Ritchie as Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar in the Province of Madras. His patent of appointment by the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales having been read, the Knights formed an arch of steel, and received with banners raised and swords presented their Grand Commander elect. Sir Knight Ritchie was then conducted to the foot of the altar, where, in the presence of the Knights assembled, and according to the prescribed form, he undertook to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and skill, and to maintain the laws, rites, and ceremonies of the order according to the statutes and regulations of the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales. He was then conducted to the foot of the throne. Here the ceremony restricted to the rank of Commander was duly performed, whereupon Sir Knight Ritchie was invested with the insignia and baton of a Grand Commander, and placed on the throne. The Knights having formed a procession, marched round to music, and saluted their Provincial Grand Commander as he sat enthroned. Sir Knight Ritchie was then addressed by the installing Commander, who, on behalf of the Knights of the Province, expressed the complete satisfaction with which the appointment made by the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales had been received by them, and prayed that Sir Knight Ritchie might be long spared to rule over the order in Madras. The Heralds then proclaimed that E. C. Sir Knight Arthur Macdonald Ritchie had been duly installed Grand Commander of Knights Templar in the Province of Madras. Before closing the Grand Conclave, Sir Knight Ritchie expressed in very feeling terms his great gratification at the unanimous wish of the Knights, which had resulted in his being appointed their Grand Commander by the Supreme Conclave of England, and he returned his warm thanks to the installing Commander and the assembled Knights for the kindly feelings entertained by them towards him. Reserving the bulk of the appointments until he had made a further examination of the roll of Knights in the province, the Grand Commander made the following nominations to office, for the immediate carrying on of the business of Grand Conclave:—

E. C. Sir Kt. Wm. Scharlieb, Deputy P. Grand Commander.

E. C. Sir Kt. J. Miller, P. G. Seneschal.

E. C. Sir Kt. J. T. Greatorex, P. G. Chancellor.

C. Sir Kt. J. H. Spring Branson, P. G. Registrar.

The business of the Provincial Grand Conclave being over, the Knights adjourned to a collation, when the health of the Provincial Grand Commander was proposed by Sir Kt. Scharlieb, in these terms—

Brother Knights—We have tendered our homage and made our obeisance to our Grand Commander with the formality that must of necessity obtain within the guarded precincts of our Conclave. We are now assembled with the freedom of companions around a social board, and with the cup of loving brotherhood in our knightly hands. Let us take the opportunity of quaffing a drop of this generous wine to the honour of our very Ex. Comp. Sir Arthur Ritchie, with the freedom of brethren in chivalry, but with the reverence due to him as our Commander. The ancient order of Knights of the Temple has left its mark in the pages of history. It has long ceased to exist as a recognized institution. But its memory is fondly perpetuated in the solemn rites of our masonic encampments. There we see the piety of our order, without its excesses; and there we may learn to imitate the virtues of our predecessors, without following that pride and vanity which led to their downfall and extinction. We have noble examples, both in ancient and modern times, from [illegible] for the Hospitallers, Prince [illegible] in upholding the full [illegible] quite right (applause), though he confessed he did not understand the meaning of that. (Applause.) It was quite impossible for nations acting from their different centres not to act in such a way as not to get into hostility, supposing the greatest amount of love existed. But the love did not exist, and what was worse, sense did not exist. He felt certain that France had been jealous of Germany since Sadowa (as he feared John Bull was jealous of her now); and Germany on her side was troubled with fear and apprehension for her boundaries, and hence the war. War, he conceived, was a necessary evil, and there were two events that would prevent it. The first was the existence of an amount of reason and moderation, of brotherly love amongst all human beings, such as never existed before. It was on the increase, but it must increase at a tenfold rate before there would be any hope of a general peace. The only other hope was what was called a Peace Council—the creation of a Court of international arbitrators. Their friends the Quakers believe this possible, as did some other people; but he did not think it was possible yet, and the impossibility, if not impossibility, of finding an impartial Court that could have arbitrated between Prussia and France. He did not see why this state of things should not come about some day, but the time was not yet arrived. His second proposition was this—War, though invoking the aid of the tiger element in man, and in so far necessarily inhuman and degrading, nevertheless, in its conduct as managed by civilised nations, naturally calls forth an amount of manhood and virtue which make it a moral discipline of the highest kind to all those who are engaged in it; in other words, though it inflicts the greatest possible evil on particular individuals at particular times and places, is upon the whole elevating and improving to the character of the people by whom it is valiantly conducted—(applause)—and not only did it bring about discipline, but it was also full of healthy stimulus and pleasant excitement. A man was ten times a man when he was going to the battlefield. It brought out the animal nature, and they should not despise the animal nature. He had not very much to show—(laughter)—but what he had he would not despise. (Laughter and applause.) Moreover, war was very intellectual, and above all it called forth an amount of generosity and self-sacrifice that would otherwise have no existence. His third proposition was—As the evils of war are chiefly seen in the present miseries which it brings on individuals, so the good results of which it is the cause become more and more apparent as the present evil vanishes. In bringing his lecture to a close, Professor Blackie said he was about to leave for Germany, where he intended to go and see Count Bismarck.—*Scotsman*.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON "WAR: ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, AND CONSEQUENCES."

The last of this season's lectures in connection with the Sunday League Association was delivered in St. George's Hall, London, on Sunday afternoon (April 23), the lecturer being Professor Blackie. There was a large attendance, and on the Professor making his appearance on the platform he was received with applause. The Professor said the subject was one of great importance, and was peculiarly interesting to philosophical minds at the present moment. He was going to lecture on the philosophy of war, or, as the bills had it—"War: its Causes, Character, and Consequences." He believed that war was like a surgeon's cut—no doubt a most unpleasant thing, but capable of leading to good. It was a necessary evil, and what he was going to prove to them on this occasion was, the good that lay in the evil thing called war. This was the nature of his heresy; this was the thing for which he had been called savage and anchristian. There was no use in his describing the evil now. He left that to poets and fellows of that kind. (Laughter.) There was no use showing the evil of the thing. If we could not find sermons in stones, let us pass them by; we must find good in everything. (Applause.) First, as to the causes of war. War, or the hostile collision of living creature with living creature, was a universal fact in the Cosmos, and hostility, so far as we were concerned, was a necessary principle in the constitution of things. This was his heresy. It included two propositions—first, the universality of the fact; and, second, the necessity of the fact—at all events, so far as we could see. That the fact was universal he did not think any one could deny. For thirty or forty years after the battle of Waterloo, we had flattered ourselves that wars were at an end, and yet here was the world again tumbled about our head. War, it must be remembered, was not confined to any department of nature. He would commence with the lower animals; and he supposed that no one would deny that the principle of one animal living upon another—of life feeding upon death—was a universal fact. In this the worst kind of war commenced—the war of the strong against the weak. One Sunday he heard a preacher say that man was the only animal that made war on his kind, but next day he went into the country and found two cocks fighting with each other. (Laughter.) Therefore he said, "Anything you like from the pulpit, but don't calumniate human nature. We are bad enough; don't make us any worse." (Laughter.) Man, he admitted, was the most extensive murderer in existence—(laughter)—and especially was this the case of British man. (Laughter.) When a gentleman went out in the morning the great question with him was—"What can I kill for my dinner?" and not only was it against sportsmen that the charge was to be laid, for the most gentle, delicate, young lady in the world was constantly making war—as, for instance, the young lady who was fond of gardening, and who hired a scientific murderer to kill all the moles she could find—(laughter)—and then, perhaps, took the skin of the little black creature to make a purse or a pair of gloves for herself, or a cuff-case for her sweetheart. (Laughter.) Some of them might think this nonsense, but he said it was not nonsense. He said it was war, and war of a very shabby kind—such as the war that Prussia made against Denmark. (Laughter and applause.) Nevertheless, war was not altogether bad. They knew how it had been spoken of by St. Paul, Seneca, and others of the ancients; and let them take their own case. What did they think of a boy that could not fight? (Laughter.) To be full of courage—madly full of courage, as Bismarck was when he was young, and was called fighting Bismarck—was the grand thing; and any man who was thus full of courage was sure to become a great warrior, a great statesman, or a great man of some kind, who would not let the world go asleep. (Laughter.) Physical courage was a very common thing. The majority of boys were not cowards, and that was why a boy who was one was so looked down upon. Moral courage, on the other hand, was rare—perhaps the rarest of all the virtues. The proof that man was meant to be a fighting animal was that he had so much courage; and he, for his part, did not see why he should not fight. But there were different ways of fighting. There was one way of fighting like a tiger; there was another way of fighting like a gentleman; and a way of fighting like a Christian. All the great men of history had been fighters, and, in fact, a man who could not fight was only half a man. (Applause.) Hitherto he had confined himself to facts, which, he understood, constituted the favourite logic of the English. He would now, however, be going to give them a little bit of metaphysics—a thing of which the Scotch were said to be fond. He was going to prove that what he had been saying about the universality of war was not only a fact, but must be a fact. In a rich and varied world of creatures endowed with a certain, and it might be a very large degree of freedom, and placed in situations calling out their various qualities, opposite tendencies and hostile interests must exist. They could imagine the contrary, but then they would make the world meagre. They would take away all its variety, all its richness, and all its fun. He did not want a world without the principle of hostility. He was not going to define how people were to have their throats cut. He was merely showing that there was something good even in war. He would say that every nation was naturally at war with every nation. It was the minority of every nation that learned to respect each other. He did not despair of the world, but so far as the past was concerned, he was quite certain that neighbours always had been enemies. If Prussia and Russia made a compact, and agreed the one to take Denmark, and the other to take [illegible] what would John Bull say? Nothing. [illegible] Alsace and Lorraine, which he (Professor Blackie) thought was quite right (applause), though he confessed he did not understand the meaning of that. (Applause.) It was quite impossible for nations acting from their different centres not to act in such a way as not to get into hostility, supposing the greatest amount of love existed. But the love did not exist, and what was worse, sense did not exist. 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We observe that the *London Gazette* speaks of the Marquis of Lorne's bride as, "Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne." And yet we talk glibly enough of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, &c. What then is the objection to calling Lord Lorne's wife, H. R. H. the Marchioness of Lorne? A Duke, Marquis, or Earl's daughter, who marries a Commoner, is called by her Christian name with the courtesy title of "Lady." Thus Sophia, the daughter of the late Earl of Listowel, and niece of the Countess of Mayo, is married to Mr. Arthur Macnamara, and is known as Lady Sophia Macnamara. So the Princess Louise, on the same principle, does not waive her courtesy title, but adds thereto the title of the wife of her lord. But her sisters who married social equals became Princess Frederick William, Princess Louis, and Princess Christian, respectively; and dropped their own courtesy titles. Princess Louise has, we see, appointed Lady Sophia aforesaid to be Lady of her Bedchamber.—*Madras Mail*.

Professor Huxley, in responding to the customary complimentary toast to Science, at the dinner of the Royal Academy, concluded as follows:—"I will be generous, and acquaint you with a fact not generally known; to wit, that the recent progress of biological speculation leads to the conclusion that the same of human beings is thus stated—minerals, plants, animals, men who cannot draw—artists. Thence I conclude, Sir, that you, as president of the Academy, are the crown and summit of creation. My statement, however complimentary, may be a little startling, and you will, therefore, I hope, permit me to state the grounds on which it takes rank as scientific truth. We have been long seeking, as you may be aware, for a distinction between men and animals. The old barriers have long broken away. Other things walk on two legs, and have no feathers, caterpillars make themselves clothes, kangaroos have pockets. If I am not to believe that my dog reasons, loves, and hates, how am I to be sure that my neighbour does? Parrots, again, talk what deserves the name of sense as much as a great deal which it would be rude to call nonsense. Again, beavers and ants engineer as well as the members of the noblest of professions. But, as a friend of mine discovered a few years ago, man alone can draw or make unto himself a likeness. This, then, is the great distinction of humanity, and it follows that the most pre-eminently human of creatures are those who possess this distinction in the highest degree."

"THE BATTLE OF DORKING."

The *Blackwood* of this month goes out probably in the same mail as this letter, and all who can read that venerable monthly—renowned in old days for its rough humour, but chiefly of late for the bitter Toryism of its politicals—have a treat in store for them such as a monthly magazine has rarely offered. The number opens with the article in question: "The Battle of Dorking; Reminiscences of a Volunteer." Like a hundred others, I took it up, expecting from a notice of it just read to find some comedy and much amusement in it. But instead of this, the reader of sentiment and feeling is so carried away by the fiction that he will find himself nigher to tears than mirth before he closes the tale. The story is simply as follows:—

The narrator is an old man of the twentieth century, whose children are all emigrating from the humbled and pauperised England of their day. He undertakes, before they say farewell to him, to give them the account of the fall and humiliation of their loved and over-proud country. He was in his youth a city clerk in a prosperous house, which his father was the head of, and, living at Kingston, naturally formed one of a Surrey battalion of volunteers. Not long after the subjugation of France by Germany, and when the Liberal administration had got into a war with America, without any proper preparation, came one morning the startling news of a secret treaty, published by Germany, annexing Holland and Denmark to the Empire bodily by a stroke of the pen. The indignation of the English people of course forced on a declaration of war, and the long-threatened invasion has to be prepared for. Our glorious, invincible iron-clad fleet puts to sea amid the exultant shouts of the Portsmouth mob, and the *Times* thunders forth, "In reply to the question what shall we do against the invasion?" our answer is, "That it will never take place." For a few days a submarine cable of the newest construction brings brief despatches from the admiral: "The enemy are in sight. We are preparing for action." "About to lay aboard the enemy"—then a dreadful pause—"Several of our ships are sinking." "The admiral's ship is—" One iron-clad escapes to Portsmouth to tell the dreadful tale of how the rest of the fleet had been sent to the bottom by the new submarine monsters brought out by the German fleet! It may be supposed that the country is at present plunged to the lowest depths of despondency. The funds at 35. General bankruptcy; suspension (too late to save the house of Carter and Co.) of specie payments; ruin, misery, and the calling out of all the volunteers, follow as matter of course. Young Carter, the hero, is hurried off to join his battalion in meeting invasion on the East Coast. They are stopped at the Shoreditch Terminus for many hours; they are hurried back by Waterloo to the south; the foe has really landed at Worthing! the attempt to stop them on the Coast has failed; they are advancing steadily on London. The volunteer and militia force, wearied and half-starved, but covered by a rearguard or regulars, retire on the chalk ridges of Dorking, where the supreme effort is to be made to check the enemy, whom they have as yet only heard of. Then comes the picture of the grim suspense; the hasty formation of divisions and army corps; brief but pregnant sketches of the conduct of the volunteers, the regulars, and the staff; finally, the opening shots and the action itself. To read the astonishingly graphic account of the battle is to believe ourselves in the presence of the writer—that the writer must have very recently watched the Prussians in action. After much useless bravery and much disorder the volunteers are pierced through, outflanked, and driven off on Epsom. Our hero is wounded, but able to assist in sending off his great friend Travers, who is mortally wounded, and who, himself, lives at Kingston.

The wing of the army he was in is driven off that way; a feeble stand is made by its wreck outside the town, and the story closes with the narrator in his friend's house, roused from the faintness of his wound by the voices of the German soldiers who are feasting in the drawing-room, and finding himself nursed by the widow of Travers, who has only left him to lay by her husband's side their golden-haired child, slain by a splinter at the close of the action. The loss of India, Ireland, and the colonies, and the humiliation and impoverishment of England by occupation and war indemnity (under the effects of which she groans fifty years later when the tale is told), follow as matters of course. Such is the simple tale of the Volunteer; but its reality is that of genius, and quite carries the reader away. It is worth a thousand of the essays we have lately had on the subject of panics. What is said here is for the benefit of those who do not meet with *Blackwood*; those who do will not want to be told to admire it.—*Military Letter in the Englishman*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th May 1871.

	Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		87,793	1	3
Merchandize		2,01,850	0	0
Electric Telegraph		4,691	0	0
Bank Trans.		9,300	0	0
	Total Rs.	4,84,534	0	8
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles	Total Rs.	4,45,281	14	0
Increase		39,252	2	8

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THE PLAYS OF M. SARDOU.

(*Saturday Review*, April 29.)

It is, we believe, the correct thing to be at once delighted and shocked with the great scene of *Nos Intimes*; and we must confess with some humiliation to having been simply bored. It is, we fear, entirely beyond the capacity of the experienced playgoer to get a new sensation out of theatrical adultery; and if it be true that this scene, as usually played in France, is too strongly seasoned for English taste, we can only say that a considerable dilution of the amorous passages would not only be no loss, but rather a gain, to the general effect of this amusing play. Unfortunately perhaps for ourselves, we knew all about this kind of thing beforehand. Nocturnal solicitation of the virtue of a wife in the absence of her husband is one of the most familiar incidents of the modern French drama. When the tempter appears, we feel inclined to say to him, in Hamlet's words, "Leave thy damnable faces, and begin." The performance of what may be called a moral acrobat is no greater novelty on the French stage than is the trapéze at the Holborn Amphitheatre, and it is far less exciting. The lady who throws the triple somersault may fall and break her back, whereas the lady who walks on the edge of the precipice of vice is as certain not to slip as if she were a fly sticking to a wall. It is hardly possible to introduce any variety into the traditional treatment of this subject such as may be found in our own comedies of Queen Anne's time, which probably derived it from French sources; and certainly M. Sardou has kept the beaten roadway of thought which has been trodden for two hundred years with safe but rather tedious pertinacity. Among several pretended friends who, as guests, in various ways annoy their kind and unsuspecting host, it was of course inevitable in a French play that one should make love to his wife, and so the same business is done which has been done a thousand times before. The husband is supposed to have gone to town on business, the servants have retired for the night, the mistress is still lingering in her drawing-room when the lover enters. Solicitations more or less vehement, and refusals more or less decided, may be accompanied with gestures adapted to the requirements of the audience, or in England to the toleration of the power which guards theatrical morality. Perhaps the facility for such adaptation accounts for the prurience of French dramatists to fall into this sort of writing, which like a penny pie depends for its character entirely on the seasoning of which the supply is in [illegible] limited. If we complain of this part of M. Sardou's play it will, he might perhaps answer that that is the fault of our tiresome Lord Chamberlain, who expects a hash rehashed to be made palatable by the same means as would suffice for a fresh and juicy leg of mutton. We must remark, however, that this ordinary incident of French life, as exhibited on the stage, has been treated in a thoroughly commonplace manner. The art of calling a spade a horticultural implement has not been studied by M. Sardou, who makes the tempter come to business, if we may so say, with the lady, without oratorical prelude or poetical embellishment. A critic observes that the proceeding which we have ventured to describe as coming to business "unfortunately somewhat offends English notions of propriety;" which we take to mean that the scene might have been made more effective but for the manager's fear of that awful power which sometimes takes the shape of Mrs. Grundy and sometimes that of the Lord Chamberlain. The critic evidently thinks that his penny pie would have been improved by a little more seasoning. And here we cannot but remark that M. Sardou might with some reason bring against actors, managers, and critics the same sort of complaint which has been lately urged by Mr. Tom Taylor. An author may perhaps have considered more the general effect of his entire play than the impression to be produced by one particular scene. It is not probable that Mr. Tom Taylor dramatized the life of Joan of Arc merely for the sake of putting her to a cruel death; and it may be that the temptation and deliverance of Cécile was not the part of the play of *Nos Intimes* which its author selected most carefully, and would contemplate with the highest satisfaction. But, whatever may have been the author's intention, we have no hesitation in saying that ordinary criticism is in its estimate of the result which he has produced. In our judgment the play ought not to be considered as written for this scene, but this scene to be written for the sake of the play. With all respect for the talent of Madlle. Fargueil, who plays Cécile, it could hardly be expected by the author that any actress would be able to galvanise into life such a withered mummy as this of passion resisted in a drawing-room. If the English public desired, and its rulers would allow it to have, this kind of amusement, there is Vanbrough's comedy of the *Provoked Wife*, which, whether original or borrowed, is by any dramatist hard to beat. But perhaps, by the kind permission of the critics, the English public might become capable of appreciating the real merit of M. Sardou's play without any serious shock to its notions of propriety. The scenes which lead up to the so-called great scene would be chosen by ourselves as founding a claim on this author's part to the reputation which he enjoys, and which, we fear, he endeavours to support by means similar to those by which his critics have taught him to believe that he attained it. In England, at any rate, dramatic criticism in recent years has had a pernicious influence on the drama. The demand for strong situations has urged authors to place their characters on the brink, first of moral, and then of material precipices, from which they are to be barely saved from destruction. The later plays of M. Sardou, and especially *Fernande*, which is now being performed in English at the St. James's Theatre, do not please us nearly so well as what we should call, in opposition to prevailing taste, the best scenes of *Nos Intimes*. Any scene in which an almost old and vainly friend Tholosan warns the invalid guest Maurice to desist from his pursuit of Cécile, the young wife of his kind host Caussade, may be read with pleasure even by those who have not been so fortunate as to see M. Brindeau's excellent acting of this fine character of the doctor. "As-tu jamais considéré d'un œil philosophe les pantoufles d'un mari brodées par sa femme?" Thus Tholosan suggests to Maurice that he has appreciated the places which a middle-aged and matter-of-fact husband and a young and ardent lover occupy respectively in the wife's thoughts. "Mon petit Maurice," says he, "tu es bien gentil, mais tu as un défaut, mon fils . . . C'est de prendre le docteur Tholosan pour une bête." Presently the husband and wife enter, and the husband enquires anxiously as to his guest's health. The doctor answers that very long walks would do Maurice good, and his host also, and above all Maurice must not be left alone. "Oh! soyez tranquille, docteur," answers the unsuspecting husband; "il est toujours avec ma femme."

Another scene of a wholly different character is equally amusing. Caussade, by the officiousness of some of his guests, has become involved in a quarrel with his next door ne

arked out for them in the spirit and letter of
age laws.

hose who refuse the suffrage to women ap-
Mr. Bouverie did yesterday, to the undenied
liable fact that the majority of the sex do not
privilege, the hysterical party scream out,
y fast proves our case: they are like the un-
happy in their ignorance—like slaves so long
hat they do not desire freedom," and so on
l the usual illustrations. But in this reluc-
is, we fancy, something more than slaves
eir chains, and owed, as a rule, hugging those
em on. The great majority of women who
e franchise understand the question very
y of them are educated, many understand
hey have great individual power and great
power. All society testifies to its enor-
ence that they possess, even when it is
ence that they possess, even
owards the maintenance of folly. They
in a hundred ways, and they desired
they could accomplish in a week. But
desire it. As Mr. Bright's correspondie's correspondent
we hear the demands of "the noisy few,"
they, or even personally; and the onus of
objections of the quiet many." In the
working we were told that it was
collect the opinions of such a multitude; but
the same excuse as regards the registers and
m. Mr. Bright would enfranchise. Their
limited; their names and addresses are
It would not be at all difficult to canvass
er, or even personally; and the onus of
nary calls on those who wish to disturb the
they without obtaining their opinions
we can easily understand why women do
privilege which would subject them to the
ated solicitations if they did not like to
luence of the priest and the clergyman, to
Henry James alluded in his eloquent and
peech, or the worst forms of solicitation,
truth, if they actually appeared at the poll.

THE NEW WAY OF DEALING WITH HERETICS.

(*Weekly Scotsman*, April 29.)

has been a good deal annoyed of late by
the authorities have found out at last the
suppressing their objectionable practices.
England follows the old-fashioned and cum-
od of allowing the alleged heretic a trial,
s him only when, after a full hearing, he
d guilty by the regular tribunal. It is found,
this antiquated method of procedure does
vail with the evil
instance, who
iving trouble in this way, had a full trial
and sentence of condemnation thereafter
upon him; but it appears to have done him
d. He came down among ourselves a
e, and, in the opinion of those to whom
nduct had given offence, behaved himself
worse if possible than before. It must,
should imagine, be very satisfactory to
peace is apt to be disturbed by the opera-
s to notice that in several recent instances
effectual method of handling them has

ey, for example, we learn that a person
of Jones, taking courage probably from
the fate of Mr. Hamilton, Chief-Justice of the
blished with impunity a treatise similar in
rit, and conclusions to the works of Strauss
ventured to propound a few heresies of
e result, however, has been that Jones has
prison for two years; and it may be hoped
s head to cool once a-week, plenty
k, and leisure for reflection in his cell, he
t a reformed and orthodox man at the
rm. Then, in Cumberland, the other day,
a trouble of the true Church, Murphy,
ist lecturer, received a lesson which he is
for some time to come. He pur-
ound his heretical principles one night at
; but three hundred of the faithful came
or Moor, a neighbouring village, where
on mining operations, and proceeded to
urphy. They got him by himself, laid hold
threw him down. They then set
the labour of teaching him sound doctrine.
them pounded him with sticks and any
that came handy; a second kicked him
and useful boot worn by
mining; while the third division
these pastoral strokes his system which seemed
pied by a stick or boot party. These ju-
dings would to a certainty have reduced
into orthodoxy or jelly, had not the po-
edly appeared to interrupt the Cleator
in their pious undertaking, and reserve
mainder of Mr. Murphy for, let us hope, a
activity than he has heretofore exhibited.
ase in which the same sort of ener-
ment was employed for the extinction
occurred the other day at the half-
ing of the Free Synod of Angus
. The tolerably well-known Coupar-Angus
ame up for hearing, on an appeal from the
sentence of the inferior Courts by the alleged heretic,
who, it seems, is anxious to show that he is not a here-
tic at all. The Synod, however, foreseeing, probably,
that if he were allowed to show this he might still con-
tinue, in some sort of way, to be troublesome, wisely re-
solved to deprive him of the chance, by refusing to hear
him in his own defence. As the judge who moved the sen-
tence of the Court put it, "the Synod would degrade it-
self from its proper position, and lend itself as an instru-
ment to untruth and unrighteousness, if it listened to
Mr. Robertson at all." Deducting a certain element of
unctuousness in the way of putting it, this is essentially
the Australian and Cumberland system of quelling
heretics. There are, of course, certain characteristics of
external constraint in the latter methods which are not
adopted by the Synod, but the principle of procedure is
very much the same; you do not reason with your
heretic; you put him down, and there end. The Synod
may not have locked up their heretic as the Australian
authorities did theirs, but they shut him up; and if
they did not dance upon Robertson as was done in
Cumberland upon Murphy, they sat upon him with
very suffocating and sufficient effect.

The Synod deserve the more thanks at the hands of
peace-loving persons that they adopted this summary
procedure in the face of what, to most people, would
seem very considerable difficulties. There were certain
obstacles of fact and fairness in their way, which they
surmounted with much resolution and agility. For
example there is something almost tragic in the circum-
stances under which the attempt of the accused to
obtain a hearing was stifled. The only sentence which
it seems he was able to interject was, "May I be
allowed to say one word?" which was instantly
met by cries of "No" from the assembled con-
clave. One can easily conceive the self denial which
it cost the good men present to utter this refusal. The
case was a somewhat touching one. The person they
had before them had been expelled from the Christian
fellowship. He was anxious to maintain that position,
a position regarded by his judges as the most important
tenable by men; and he wished permission to show
that he should not have been driven from it, and ought
to be reinstated. Ordinary people would have said that
they must at least hear what he had to say. But the
Synod rose superior to this weakness, and at once order-
ed "parties to be removed from the bar;" for which
firmness we cannot doubt they will receive the thanks
of all people who prefer quietness to argument. But
even greater resoluteness was displayed by the Synod in
respect of the grounds upon which they steeled their
hearts against the culprit whose request for a hearing
they refused. They were compelled either to proceed
upon misrepresentation, or to proceed otherwise than
they did, and they courageously selected the former
alternative.

The offence charged against the accused is known in
theology as a denial of the doctrine of the verbal in-
spiration or infallibility of Scripture. He had some-
what incisively, though apparently quite carelessly,
called it a "superstition" to hold that "the entire
Bible is the holy, authoritative, infallible word of God."
This distinction between a fallible and infallible ele-
ment in Scripture is well known to be legal in the
Church of England, and held by great numbers of
clergy, to say nothing of laity, both in that church and
in the churches of the Continent. Indeed, if we may
trust Dr. Wilson, of Dundee, ex-Moderator of the
Assembly, who moved the judgment of the Court, it
is not a doctrine which is incompatible with member-
ship in the Free Church. What he asserts to be im-
permissible to a Free Churchman is to hold "the
Bible practically and virtually as a book of fables,
unreliable historically or otherwise." It is this latter
offence which the Synod attribute to Mr. Robertson,
and it is in connection with the way in which they put
this that their indifference to a common and weak
regard for justice makes itself most conspicuous. If
Mr. Robertson had actually and categorically maintain-
ed the Bible to be "a book of fables," there would,
perhaps, have been no use in hearing him at
greater length. But Dr. Wilson and the Synod
merely say that he "practically and virtually" calls
the Bible a "book of fables." But evidently
this was the point to be proved, and a point
which is clearly susceptible of discussion. It was open
to the accused to argue that what he had actually
stated amounted "practically and virtually" to no
such description as that which was put into his mouth,
and the mere vulgar sense of fairplay would have
allowed him a chance at least of showing that it was so.
The Synod, however, overcame such scruples, if they
ever felt them, and in so doing must carry with them
the admiration of all who object to hindering the des-
patch of business through finical notions of impartia-
lity.

Credit should be given them, too, on another ground.
It is always an unpleasant thing to appear in the posi-
tion of considering popular feeling rather than obeying
the impulses of justice; and the Synod have run this
risk in the case before us. There can be no doubt that
Mr. Robertson, however earnest he may be in the
statement of his views, has an irritating way of putting
them, and must have provoked a very great number
of the people with whom Synods like to be on good
terms. It is to their credit, accordingly, that the
Free Synod of Angus and Mearns have braved the sus-
picion that will be felt by many, of having been less
careful for the letter of the law than the sympathy of
their constituents.

They should also enjoy the approbation due to having
braved a possible danger in their zeal for peace.
It is scarcely conceivable that a trial in the Free
Church, or any other community with a constitution,
can be lawfully conducted without hearing the accused;
and though we will not speak positively, it may not be
impossible ultimately to draw the attention of the Civil
Courts, under the law of contract, to such an infraction
by the Church of its own laws. If this contingency
was before the mind of the Synod, it of course says the
more for the determination with which they pursued
their useful object. The only drawback upon their suc-
cess is a reflection which may occur to people of a
questioning turn of mind. Many such persons will
unfortunately take up the idea that the Synod burked
discussion because they were afraid of it, and thought
it safer to perpetrate a small amount of tyranny than
hazard a large amount of popular attention to the topic
raised in the case before them. And not a few who
probably revere the Bible as much as the Synod can do
may think that, in shutting the mouth of the accused
on the plea of avoiding a "display of his ingenuity in
destroying and undermining the influence of God's
Word," they were paying a very poor compliment to
that Word and its influence, and a still poorer to their
own ingenuity, which surely need not have been mira-
culously ingenious to prevent his entailing any such
disastrous issue, supposing such to be his aim.

"EPISODES IN AN OBSCURE LIFE."*

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

When a man prefaces three volumes with an intima-
tion that the contents of his note-book were not in the
first instance designed for publication, but that he has
been persuaded by his friends to reconsider his decision,
we are generally presented with a composition in which
slovenliness and egotism contend for an evil pre-
eminence—the first we are to excuse as due to the
original sin of intention, the last we are to condone as
being inseparable from the very nature of a diary.
Such is not the case with the "Episodes in an Obscure
Life." Taken from an ordinary point of view, it would
be difficult to conceive any position more depressing
and monotonous than that of an unmarried curate
in a thickly populated, poverty-stricken parish in
the East-end of London. A man who has by
patient sense of duty become something more than
reconciled to that unsavoury region, whose hairs have
grown grey in the service of the poor vagabond people
among whom his lot has been cast, who has learned to
understand and even love them so well that he would
fain find his final resting-place within the shadow of the
church where he first began his work, and sleep his last
sleep "within the circle of the smoke and noise in
which his people spend their troublous lives," is no
ordinary character. Such a life may be obscure, but
it is full of a nobleness which commands both sympathy
and respect. The writer has neither controversial
victories nor worldly successes to record—too often, in-
deed, he speaks of failures, sad enough, because of the
long and earnest efforts which had preceded them, but it
is all told with admirable simplicity and good sense,
and abounds with the spirit of Christian charity in the
very best sense of the words. In such a fluctuating
population personal ties are liable to be suddenly
broken; it is rather, therefore, to the type of people
that the author has become attached. These "Epi-
sodes" are a series of sketches of various characters
which presented points of originality and interest, and
one or two of the short histories concerning the un-
happy precocious little Arab orphans who earn their
squalid living at an age when other children are play-
ing with their dolls are full of humour and pathos.
Take, for instance, "Little Creases," selling water
cresses at a very tender age indeed, to maintain
her grandmother. "A limp, mud-hued calico
frock reached to where the calves ought to have been in
her bare skinney little legs. That was all her dress. In
one hand she carried a dirty bag, [illegible] thumping on it
tambourine fashion with the other as an accompani-
ment to 'The Days when we went Gipsying,' which
she sang as she trottered along in a clear, sweet little
voice that justified the police sergeant in likening her
to a lark." Feeling interested in her, the curate pays
a visit to the "Bottom house in Bateman's-rents" to
find her. And "Jim, a shock-headed youth in a one-
sleeved shirt and a pair of trousers with a leg and a
half upheld by a single brace of greasy twine," usher-
ed him up a filthy creaking staircase, shouting out as
he did so, 'n Creases!' 'ere's a parson a-lookin' arter ye.
Whatever 'as you been a-doin' on?" The history of
little Bessie, alias "little Creases," is given in her own
words. As she remarks, "There's kids in the Rents,
as 'as got fathers and mothers, as is wuss hoff than
me. Yes, I don't go to church. Granny says that
she used to go, but they never gave her nuff-
fink, so she dropped it. I can't read and I can't
write. Readin' an' writin' may be hall wery well for
little gals as can't 'elp theirselves, but I don't see as it
would be hany 'elp to me." On one memorable occa-
sion she was in the Park when the Queen and Prince
Albert passed and was lifted "hup right over the
people's 'eads by a Parliament gen'leman." "I think
he was 'arf silly," was Bessie's comment; "but he was
wery good-natur'd—silly folks horfen is." Her senti-
ments with regard to the Irish were of a most un-
compromising kind. "I can't abide them wild Irish,"
she admits, "they's so savage an' they's so silly. There's
Blue Anchor-court, close by the Rents, as is full o'
Romans, an' they's al'ays a-pitchin' inter each hother
wi'out knowin' what's it all about. What call 'as
sich as them to come hover ere to take the bread hout
o' the mouth of them as 'as a right to 't? In this
matter, however, Bessie was at least as enlightened and
charitable as many English people who consider them-
selves both religious and well educated.

Few persons who are conversant with the poorer
classes in London can have failed to encounter speci-
mens of the type of character represented by Mr.
Jones and Mr. Perkins. The first kept a bird shop
in which were not only all varieties of birds from
a couple of depressed looking swans down to
larks and linnets, but tortoises, rats, ferrets, rab-
bits, guinea-pigs, squirrels, and foxes. The last was a
dealer in "waste"—*i.e.* a seller of printed and MS.
paper. Shrewd, self-educated old men, whose avocations
have given them opportunities for a good deal of miscel-
laneous reading, generally caustic of speech, exceedingly
self-opinionated, fond of argument, and holding "par-
sons" above all others as deserving of contempt, they are
commonly disappointed men, and are hard upon human
nature, especially on the female portion of it, but they
often perform charitable deeds, though it is more than
protest, and in the matter of trade they are scrupulously
honest, and despise humanity too much to condescend
to flatter even their best customers. The birdcatcher
confesses that when in his long expeditions in the coun-
try he came across partridges' eggs he took them as he did
other eggs, though he knew it was cruel to poach.
"One Sunday mornin'," he says, "when I were out
ketchin' I come across a man who was givin' tracks
to them he met, and puttin' em down here an' there
wi' stones on 'em." "Wasn't he better employed
than you were?" the curate inquired. "No, sir, I
don't believe he was, and so I tell you plainly. I could
ketch, but he couldn't." Many of the tales, especially
those relating to the children, are sad enough to make
hearts ache again of the mothers who, pros-
perous and happy, look at their own little ones, and
think what they also might have been had they been
left homeless and forlorn in the streets of London.
Take for instance the twin crossing-sweepers (p. 117,
vol. i.) who kept their life in their poor little
bodies by hard work, lodging at night rent free in the
upper portion of a railway arch half-boarded up, access
thereto being attained by means of an old forgotten
ladder, whereof most of the rungs were rotten. The
attention of the curate was attracted to the children by
observing that in one respect they differed from the
rest of street children curiously. Their crossing was
near a church, and always on a Sunday, as soon as the
bell ceased to toll, the boy and his sister left their
brooms in a corner of the porch, and stole into church,
dropping side by side into one of the most obscure of
the free seats. It appears that their father had been
a doctor hard by, and owner also of a druggist's
shop. He and his wife died nearly at the same
time: they were left alone in the house after the
buryin' without anything to eat and nobody to take
care on 'em, an' got skeared an' come out to see
what they could do for their selves." Then we have
a little mother, aged thirteen, the sole guardian and
support of three small brothers and sisters. These
friendless orphans lodged in a room sublet to them
by an old woman who kept what was avowedly a
"refuse" fruit-stall, and when the children brought
home unsold posies, the bound, faded flowers were
laid side by side with the dark disfigured fruit, which
was brought back to be garnered in the close ill-smell-
ing attic until daybreak. The tale, too, of "March
Hare," the idiot boy, is told so well that we advise
our readers not to omit it. His mother was a purchaser
of rabbit and hare skins—hence his name—and, as any
woman's heart will naturally divine, the poor creature
was, even because of his misfortune, all the dearer
and more tenderly cared for. Her trade was briskest
in winter: "There's more skins to be picked up then,
and they're better. God gives the poor things more
hair in the winter to keep them warm. I've sometimes
wished my gown 'ud grow like that. . . . My
earnin's ain't much to keep two people on—2d., and
sometimes more, I've to give for a skin; and then I
only git a ha'penny by it."

It is in the natural course of things that years and
experience bring a larger tolerance and a more subtle
wisdom in dealing with religious opinions, and even
with irreligious opinions. Old Peter, addressing his
little congregation of watermen and mudlarks, meets
with neither opposition nor contempt from our curate,
and the sooty-faced chimney sweep who preached
temperance to his brother blacks was at once recognized
as a fellow missionary. Even the "Christian unat-
tached," who held a quite unorthodox service in a
room which was used for dancing during the week,
meets with his cordial admiration. But the line of
tolerance, as Mr. Mill truly observed, must be drawn
somewhere, and the author draws it at Popery. "I
have no love for Romanism," he candidly remarks, "it
so terribly emasculates a man in a mental point of view.
I can understand a very good man with a sentimen-
tal bias becoming a Romanist; but how a man like
Dr. Newman—mentally as great as he is morally good—
a man who could logically crumple up all the Œcumeni-
cal Council in one hand, and in the other almost all
its Protestant critics—how such a great man among
great men as he could have become and can continue
a Romanist," and so on.

One very admirable characteristic of the poorer
classes finds full and hearty recognition in these inter-
esting volumes: and that is the universal unfailing
kindness and benevolence which they exercise towards
each other. And it is worth while observing that this
genuine charity is practised quite spontaneously and
unobtrusively, certainly without hope of present reward
in this world, and, taking into account their generally
vague and meagre notions of religion, one would say
still presumably without any expectation of compensa-
tion in the future which lies beyond the grave. We
had marked other passages for quotation, but as our
space is already exceeded we can only recommend this
thoughtful and suggestive work to the attention of our
readers.

* "Episodes in an Obscure Life." Three vols. (London: Strahan and Co. 1871.)

The official account given by the *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of Mr. Home's séance in the Russian capital fully confirms the narrative of it which recently found its way into the English papers; and a letter published in the same journal from M. Zion, the professor who took such an active part in the proceedings, shows that the discomfiture of the medium was even more complete than we reported. M. Zion describes the preliminary conditions sent in by Mr. Home, and acceded to by the scientific committee appointed to investigate Mr. Home's marvels, as being totally different from those which are usual in similar cases and rendering impossible the precautions taken by conjuror to prevent his tricks being discovered. One of them was that not more than eight persons should be present, and that two "witnesses for Mr. Home" should attend. Notwithstanding, M. Zion continues, the unscientific character of Mr. Home's conditions and the facilities they afforded him, they were accepted prin-cipally because the majority of the Committee considered Mr. Home to be rather a poor prestidigitator. In their opinion, his whole power lay in being able to bring those on whom he acted into that peculiar psychical condition in which a simple trick appears a mysterious phenomenon. After the failure of the first trial (as narrated some time back in the English papers), another day of meeting—the 23rd of March—was fixed. On the evening of that day Mr. Home sent word that he could not come on account of illness; on the 24th he requested that the meeting might be fixed for the 26th; but on that evening he again pleaded sudden indisposition. On the evening of the 27th M. Zion met him at the theatre; he appeared perfectly well, but stated that he could not give any more séances, as under the influence of the weather he felt a diminution of his spiritualistic powers. On the 28th he left for London. His discomfiture, M. Zion adds, was therefore complete.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 5.

"COCKER."

(*Once a Week.*)

We have all of us heard, and many of us used the expression—"according to Cocker;" but few of us know much of the great authority who rejoiced in the name of Cocker, save as the author of some book on arith-metic, which—like "Walkinghame's Tutors' Assistant" in our own school days—was the text-book on the sub-ject of figures, in its time. But Cocker, after all, is worthy of a passing gossip. Cocker was an engraver, and teacher of writing and arithmetic; and was born about the year 1631. He is said to have published fourteen books of exercises in penmanship, or what would be called at the present day copy-books—said exercises consisting principally of delineations of flames, with fiends, or something very like them, in flourishes. The celebrated work on arithme-tic bearing Cocker's name was not published in his lifetime. The first edition appeared in the year 1677, about six years after Cocker's death, under the follow-ing title:—"Cocker's Arithmetick; being a Plain and Familiar Method, suitable to the Meanest Capacity, for the Full Understanding of that Incomparable Art, as it is now taught by the ablest Schoolmasters in city and country. Compos'd by Edward Cocker, late Practi-tioner in the arts of Writing, Arithmetick, and En-graving. Being that so long promised to the world. Perused and published by John Hawkins, Writing Master, near St. George's Church, in Southwark, by the Author's Correct Copy and commended to the world by many eminent Mathematicians and Writing Masters in and near London." The secret of its success was, that it ignored all demonstration and reasoning, and confined itself to commercial questions only; and its success was long-lived. In Arthur Murphy's play of "The Apprentice," Wingate, the old merchant, is made to recommend "Cocker's Arithmetic" to his son as "the best book that ever was written." If the son was no better an arithmetician than the father, the advice was certainly useful; for we find the old man, who amusingly enough prides himself upon his keen powers of computation, illustrating them thus:—"Five-eighths of three-sixteenths of a pound! Mul-tiply the numerator by the denominator! Five times sixteen is ten times eight. Ten times eight is eighty, and—a—a—carry one." The immortal Pepys even—who seems to have known everybody—mentions Cocker in his "Diary;"—"1664. August 10th. Abroad to find out one to engrave my tables upon my new sliding rule with silver plates; it being so small that Brown, that made it, cannot get one to do it. So I got Cocker, the famous writing-master, to do it; and I [illegible]."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT MONTE VIDEO.

(*Liverpool Albion.*)

The presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Monte Video, happily exempt from the yellow fever now desolating Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring towns of Rio Plata, seems to have been a source of great rejoicing among the British community, while the impression he produced on the native officials and po-pulation, of all ranks, appears to have been of a most agreeable character. Landing from the Galatea on the morning of the 13th March, he for-mally paid his respects to the President, Gene-ral Don Lorenzo Battle, by whom, surrounded with the leading functionaries of the Government, he was received with all due ceremonial, the traditional stately etiquette of the old Spanish observances still blending with the simplicity of modern republican social usages. In the afternoon he delighted and astonished the citizens, whose Pampas antecedents render them fastidious connoisseurs in every variety of equine manipulation, by the cool daring and finished dexterity with which he handled a team of four thoroughbred South American horses in an English coal break. Every day during his stay he drove out in the beautiful environs of Monte Video, accompanied gene-rally by the equeries, Mrs. Beddingfield, the Misses Munro, and the indefatigable and deservedly popular British Consul, Major St. John Munro, so long resi-dent in Monte Video, and now the able official repre-sentative of England in the place, whether diplomatic, consular, or even postal, notwithstanding the immense-ly increased commerce of the port of late years, in-cluding an almost daily arrival or departure of an English mail steamer. The gallant major, however, contrived to discharge the occasionally onerous duties suddenly devolving upon him on this occasion, with a patriotic liberality from his private means, and with a zeal and tact of which his countrymen in the River Plata are not a little proud, all the more as H. R. H. repeatedly expressed himself most gratified. On the 15th the illustrious voyager visited the municipal lions, the cathedral, museum, &c. At the English Club he played a game of billiards and won the admiration of all present by his unaffected urbanity, and by a frank, sailorly ingenuousness of manner so in keeping with his years, but not always found allied to youth in rank so exalted, especially in foreign parts. That his visit was sumptuously entertained at a banquet at the Consul's house, where a select party of natives, English and strangers were assembled. On the fol-lowing evening he met the *elite* of the city and neighbourhood at a ball, on a splendid scale, given in the magnificent saloon of the exchange, by the British residents in honour of their Prince, to whom an appropriate address of welcome was read by Consul Munro, and a suitable answer returned. On the 17th the Galatea sailed out of the noble estuary of the Rio de la Plata, of which region the Duke declared he carried away more pleasant souvenirs for the length of time spent there than any derived from a similar sojourn elsewhere; and probably in no place he has touched at [illegible] impressions of the son of England's Queen been left than in the fair and flourishing city of Monte Video.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.*

(*Graphic*, May 6.)

It is not too much to say that English literature, and in-deed England itself, is under considerable obligation to Mr. Matthew Arnold. His essays in criticism were not, *per se*, new or original; but in relation to the great bulk of English readers they were both. Like so many of our latter-day dramas, they were, almost in their entirety, taken from the French; and it is precisely for that rea-son that the English public owes a debt of gratitude to a gentleman who is a writer of pleasant prose and agreeable verse. Englishmen were, till Mr. Arnold introduced them to it, utter strangers to the world of modern French literary ideas. They knew nothing of the standpoint taken by the school of acute critics across the Channel. The glimpses which Mr. Arnold exhibited to his country-men were to most views of what was absolutely a *terra incognita*—a tract of thought mysteriously and inscrutably unknown. It has been the good fortune of France to act as intellectual interpreter of and to Europe. Whatever in the thought of other nations has been best, most subtle, and most profound, France has assimilated to herself, and proclaimed to the world. The Teuton *savans* would have fared but badly, so far as publicity is concerned, had it not been for the light fighting brigade of Gallic *literateurs*. What France has in so large a measure done for Europe, Mr. Matthew Arnold has in no small degree done for France. He has acted as the *avant courier* of the most distinguished intellects of modern Gaul, and the expounder of the most subtle and ingenious phases of modern French thought. He has shown us that literary criticism must be and is based upon scientific principles, instead of upon a series of mere empirical and hap-hazard rules; that it is not simply an affair of literary likes and dislikes, but of truth or false-hood, of art or no art. In short, Mr. Matthew Arnold has taught the reading public what criticism is not, or should not be, by showing us what it is or may be. For these reasons Mr. Arnold is fairly entitled to take rank as a literary benefactor to nineteeth century England. He has given us new ideas, and valuable ideas; he has lifted up the curtain of ignorance from a world of whose exis-tence we have never dreamed. He has elevated the standard of an ideal critical excellence, and, we think, he has contributed not a little to the improvement of the tone of current literary criticism.

Having thus fairly stated Mr. Matthew Arnold's services to literature, we can the better afford, though with for that reason additional regret, to estimate at its true worth the latest of his productions. Like many men who have made what they deem a great discovery, Mr. Matthew Arnold is impressed with a perfectly superstitious sense of its paramount importance. He has laid his hand upon the philosopher's stone; he has solved the secret of intellectual regeneration; he has drunk of the foun-tain of critical infallibility; he has discovered a new stand-ard of excellence. Everything that does not pre-cisely conform to the requirements of this, Mr. Arnold, in the enthusiasm of his new devotion, pronounces abo-minable. Wherever he cannot at once see sweetness and light there is nothing to meet his gaze but a vast profound of crassness and obscurity. The English nation has not the intelligence, does not live the life which Mr. Arnold likes, and therefore Mr. Arnold is full of gloomy fears as to where England will be "when the great wave which is now mounting up has come." The English nation cannot grasp principles. The English leaders do not understand the tendencies of the times; in a word, we have none of us a proper allowance of Geist, therefore Mr. Arnold predicts that our days are numbered. Incomparably the best thing in the present volume is the essay entitled "My Country-men." Its style is neat, flowing, clear, epigrammatic; its sentences are cleanly cut, and its matter is as good as its manner. We may not agree with the writer in all his social criticisms, but there is not one of those criticisms of which we can say that it is meaningless. "My Countrymen" mistake means for ends. They have stopped short at comfort and taken it for civilisation. They have achieved freedom, free justice, a free press, and they think they have achieved everything. It never enters into their heads to reflect that freedom unless employed for some great and good end is worth nothing. We think inconsistently; we reason illogically; we distribute our national sympathies hap-hazard, ac-cording to the dictates of impulse and expediency, not of right, reason, and intellect. In point of social welfare and of the relations existing between our different classes we fare much worse than the peoples of the continent. Being a nation without the power of understanding principles it follows that we have not and cannot have a national policy. It has been observed before Mr. Arnold's time that an aristocracy, though great in force, is deficient in ideas. England's greatness was achieved under an eminently aristocratic *régime*. We have changed that now. The *demos* is getting the upper hand, and ours is a *demos* of traders and money makers. In other words we have lost the force and have not gained the ideas. It is a pleasant surprise to see Mr. Matthew Arnold thus appear as the advocate of Toryism, but it is the reverse of reassuring to hear him in the same breath prognosticate the absorption of Great Britain in America, for the reason that ideas which fail to flourish with us can and do take root in Trans-atlantic soil. "We think to cover everything by saying 'We are free! we are free!' Freedom like industry is a very good horse to ride on, but to ride on somewhere." What is the great secret of our illogical inconsistency? The ex-planation is simple. We cannot entirely, though we fain would, refuse to be influenced by the ideas which impregnate the atmosphere around us; and when the influence asserts itself the inconsistency which the contrast to our or-dinary thoughts and action involves makes itself apparent. "The *Times*, itself," writes Mr. Arnold, "is a gigantic Sancho Panza, following by an attraction he cannot resist, that poor, mad, suffering, sublime, enthusiast, the modern Spirit." Of course there is truth in all these strictures of Mr. Arnold, and great cleverness in the manner in which they are put. But they pall upon us—not merely by virtue of their repetition, but by reason of the fact that they are borrowed, and that we know they are. They are not the spontaneous utterances of Mr. Matthew Arnold. They are inspired by much intercourse with clever foreigners, and great familiarity with continental litera-ture. They are the results of Mr. Arnold's particular studies, and from his perpetual insistance upon the self-same moral, Mr. Arnold takes very good care to let us know what these studies have been.

But Mr. Matthew Arnold not merely falls foul of his countrymen *en masse*; he selects one or two individuals for censure in a manner that is highly personal and even offensive. Mr. Arnold's humour is of the thinnest form and texture; and the only way in which he can make good its deficiencies is by interspersing it with items of personal remark. These are not the utterances of sweetness and light; neither will he find any justification for them in those writers whom he admires. In future we hope Mr. Arnold will stick to his literary criticism and his poems. He can delight us with both.

SUNDAY TRADING.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 4.)

A motion is about to be made in the House of Commons to repeal the old Act of Charles II., which regulated Sun-day trading. We have no hesitation in saying that the opinion of the vast majority of the community favours the prompt removal of this Act from the Statute Book. Let us by all means regulate Sunday trading, but let us do so according to the opinions which prevail in our own day, not according to the ideas which swayed men's minds two hundred years ago. We are living in the reign of Queen Victoria, not in that of Charles II. The case is emphatically one to be decided by common sense considerations. Speaking of England only, and leaving Scotland and Scottish virtues and prejudices out of the question for the moment, we are fully aware that in the smaller boroughs and pro-vincial towns there is a strong—may we say without offence, an unreasoning—opinion as to the means by which a due observance of Sunday may be enforced upon the peo-ple. It is just the sort of subject which would be likely to elicit vehement emotion and feeling in such quarters. May we also add, that, however sincere, however respectable in every way the leaders of local opinion may be, they habi-tually see before them but a small portion of the facts on which they should base a conclusion. To them the point is one of uncompromising religious belief, one in which they will not brook contradiction or discussion. On the religious aspect of the question we will say but little, as we think the columns of a newspaper are not the fitting arena for a con-troversy of that kind. We may, however, ask the advocates of excessive restriction if it is not beyond all dispute that upon this point they constitute a very small minority of the Christian world? We take Christians of all denomi-nations—Romen Catholics, as being the largest in point of number, the Greek Church, Lutherans, English Church men, English Dissenters—in fact, all who are united on the gravest and most essential points of a common faith; and we ask, is it true, or is it not true, that, with the em-phatic exception of Presbyterian Scotland, and of a minori-ty in England, Christian men now-a-days would not sanc-tion such an enactment as the one of Charles II. at present under discussion? Surely the Sabbatarians do not monopolise sincerity of purpose, the desire to lead a religious life, the consciousness of responsibility beyond the grave, when we must all be prepared to give an account of our actions done in the world. It is beyond doubt that every division of the Universal Church cherishes a belief to the effect that, on each recurring Sunday, the peculiar religious duties of the day should be duly and faithfully discharged. Further than this they do not go. They will not admit that, during the entire day, there is to be a con-tinued suspension of innocent pleasures and enjoyments. A grim dull observance of the Sabbath was never contem-plated by the Founder of the Christian Religion, it never can be easy to show, at what time, the opposite form of belief became prevalent. In Scotland it arose out of the reaction against the most monstrous abuses of Romanism. In England the history of Puritanism is the history of the Sabbatarians. When the Puritans were conquered, and the most profligate monarch who ever ruled these islands thought it politic to make a concession to the prejudices of the defeated party, he gave his assent to the Act which the Rev. Bee Wright now so actively enforces, and which Mr. Taylor wishes to wipe from the Statute Book. Two centuries have elapsed since it became law; and in modern [illegible] letter.

There is, of course, another aspect of the question—the social apart from the religious; one on which we are ready to join heart and hand with the strictest Sabbatarian, so that he will consent to discuss the question in a reasonable way. Never was there a more blessed institution in any country than the Sunday, the sacred day of rest from "labour." If the custom had not been invented long ago it should be instituted to-morrow. For the soul's health and the body's health of the human race, on at least one day in seven there should be an ever-recurring intermis-sion of the daily toil. Thus, let a man attain to the usual period of three-score years and ten, he has gained a holiday of ten years' duration, even if his lot has been labour for the remaining three-score years. Let him in childhood be taught to use, and in manhood let him discreetly use, this blessed breathing time, as a day on which he can raise his thoughts beyond the world, not less than for purposes of family life and innocent recreation. It is clear, how-ever, in our own day that custom, which is stronger than all law, must regulate our practice. The results in these islands furnish abundant ground for satisfaction, though much remains to be done. We must begin, not by the making or the enforcement of laws, but by opening to the people every avenue in our power for innocent enjoyment. Otherwise we shall make them not better, but worse. There are many half-way houses between sermons and dram-drinking. We do not want, a bit more than the Rev. Bee Wright, to see the shops open on a Sunday, and all the people engaged in their usual avocations; yet not being quite destitute of common-sense, we cannot but see that certain loose and careless practices have grown up amongst the poorer classes of such a town as London, upon which it would be idle to levy war openly. We shall never affect the doings of the New-gut by Sunday-trading prosecutions. That is the business of the minister of religion, and of the schoolmaster; not of the police-constable and the common informer. The most stolid costermonger as fully appreciates the real nature of the disgraceful farce recently enacted at the police courts, as the man of most cultivated intellect and the highest social position. It is all very well for Mr. Wright to talk of summoning "all, both great and small;" but he does nothing, and can do nothing of the kind. The rich snap their fingers at him, though he may persecute an unfortu-nate old woman who sells watercresses, or even a petty shopkeeper who is guilty of the same heinous offence. He is enabled to do so not by force of any law which has been duly considered and passed in our own day or even in modern times, but by virtue of a miserable old statute which has, somehow or another, escaped attention, and which must at once be repealed.

If it be the right thing to go back to the old days of Charles II., and to bring our lives into harmony with the maxims which then prevailed, let us do so altogether. Let us be edified by the spectacle of a Duchess of Portsmouth, at Buckingham Palace; let our modern Nell Gwynnes, amidst the general approval, not the general disgust, flaunt up and and down Hyde Park; let us turn ourselves into a troop of jolly roysterers, like Sedley or Rochester, and, by way of set-off, let us occasionally summon a miserable old woman to a police court for selling watercresses. We shall then have accomplished a perfect reproduction of that moral and edifying period of our history. Should we be much the gainers by the change? True, there is far too much of the Charles II. leaven yet fermenting in our society; but, at least, by the side of it, there is an enormous amount of decent and respectable life. For our-selves, we shall never cease to protest against the system of "Paternal Government," of which this old Act of Par-liament is a crucial instance. Let all our rulers and gover-nors make themselves good men and women, and they may do an infinite service by their example. It is their example we want, not their laws; that is to say, laws with the specific purpose of making us virtuous men. Did Charles II. do the nation more good by his Sabbatarian law, or more harm by his example? One unfortunate result of the petty persecutions is, that the great majority of those who are labouring day and night for the moral as well as material improvement of the country are actual-ly driven—in appearance, at least—into the ranks of their opponents. Could there be a higher argument in favour of abolishing this mischievous law than the disgust which its enforcement inspires in the minds of thousands who are labouring quite as strenuously as the Rev. Bee Wright himself for the benefit of the poor street-children? Even Mr. Thomas Hughes, whose Sunday Trading Bill the other day came to so ignominious an end, will not un-dertake to oppose the abolition of the law of Charles II. Mr. Hughes, if we remember aright, told the House, towards the conclusion of the debate, that he had been much misunderstood. According to his own conception, at least, he had proposed an enabling, and not a disabling, law. He dislikes the pious moments of Charles II. as much as anybody else, and Mr. Taylor may knock it out of the Statute Book as soon as he likes for aught the Member for Frome cares. Meanwhile, in order that Mr. Taylor's hands may be strengthened, we hope that the Rev. Bee Wright will work away as indus-triously in his vocation as the fussy little insect whose name he bears. Let him improve each shining hour at the Hammersmith Police-court, and gather penalties all the day from the numerous old women who sell water-cresses in the streets upon a Sunday. He will then help us very effectually to obtain a repeal of the objection-able law.

* "Friendship's Garland." By Matthew Arnold. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co.)

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROME.

Rome, April 23.

Friday was a great day in Rome. It was, or is sup-posed to have been, the two thousand six hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the city by Romulus, that event having occurred, according to tradition, in the year 753 B.C. Mount Palatine, the hill on which were built the first sheds or mud huts of the Eternal City, was on this day thrown open to the public with a portion of the gardens and Temple of Apollo—the Palatine Museum—and the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars. Early in the afternoon there was a grand review of the National Guard by the new Sindaco, Prince Palla-vicini, who took the place of Prince Humbert, then on his way back from Naples by express train. Later there was a gala promenade on the Corso, which glittered with the customary flags and drapery, and in the evening there was a fine general illumination of the principal streets and public buildings, including the Capitol, the houses on Monte Citorio, &c., as well as a display of fire works on the P